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COLLOQUIAL EXERCISES
IN
FRENCH GRAMMAR.

HANBY CRUMP.



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COLLOQUIAL EXERCISES
IN
FRENCH GRAMMAR

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO FACILITATE VIVA-VOCE WORK.

BY
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P R E F A C E.

"...La répétition, un excellent moyen de faire pénétrer les idées."

[ARAGO.]

ONE of the chief difficulties in teaching French in schools lies in the correction of the Exercises. If they are corrected privately, the chances are that the corrections will not be seen, or, at any rate, understood by the pupils. If corrected separately, in class, the whole time is absorbed.

Hence the *raison d'être* of this book. The Exercises are so constructed that any one of them may be read aloud, and, if written, corrected by the pupils themselves, in less than half an hour. There is also this further very important advantage that, as the corrections are made orally by the master, *the whole of the time is spent by the pupil in listening to and repeating French words and sentences*, which is the most rational way of studying a living language.

One point only for the most part, and therefore one difficulty only, is taken at a time, and is taught (as our own language is taught us) by frequent, but not wearisome repetition—the object of this system being rather to prevent mistakes than to correct them when made.

Copious Examination Papers (not intended for correction in class) have been inserted at intervals, covering the whole of the ground as far as the Syntax.

Each of these Papers is divided into three parts:—

(a) Is confined exclusively to the rules immediately preceding.

(b) Recapitulates generally what has gone before, introducing new words.

(c) Is partly taken from Examination Papers set at the Universities and elsewhere, and may be omitted with young beginners.

These Exercises are not meant to supersede grammars or other books of exercises already in use, but are intended, on the contrary, to serve as a supplement to the one and as an introduction to the other.

DULWICH, 1882.

INDEX TO THE EXERCISES.

Showing the subject matter and the first example of each Exercise.

EXERCISES.	EXAMPLES.	PAGE.
1. Le, la, les	The inn, l'auberge	1
2. Un (une)	A soldier, un soldat	1
3. D'un, d'une	Of a soldier, d'un soldat	1
4. Au, à la, aux, etc.	To the friend, à l'ami	3
5. Du, de la, des, etc., of the	Of the butter, du beurre	3
6. Du, de la, des, etc., some	Some butter, du beurre	3
7. Plural of nouns	The friends, les amis	5
8. Form sing. from plural	The house, la maison	5
9. Plural of nouns in <i>s</i> , etc.	Le fils, les fils	5
10. Genitives of words in <i>s</i> , etc.	Du fils, des fils	6
11. Plural of words in <i>au</i> , etc.	Bateau, bateaux	7
12. Plural of words in <i>al</i> , etc.	L'amiral, les amiraux	7
13. "To the" before words in <i>al</i> , etc.	A l'amiral, aux amiraux	8
14. Plurals with numerals	Un bateau, deux bijoux	9
15. Possessive case	John's top, la toupie de Jean	9
16. Fem. of adjectives	Adroit, adroite	10
17. Fem. of adjs. ending in <i>e</i>	Facile, faciles	10
18. Fem. of adjs. in <i>f</i>	Neuf, neuve	11
19. Plurals of adjs.	Adroit, adroits	12
20. Fem. plur. of adjs.	Adroit, adroites	12
21. Fem. of adjs. in <i>euse</i>	Ambitieux, euse	12
22. Irreg. fem. sing. of adjs.	Ancien, ancienne	14
23. Irreg. fem. plur. of adjs.	Anciens, anciennes	14
24. Agreement of nouns and adjectives	Une ville ancienne	14
25. " " plural	Des concerts admirables	16
26. Adjs. "preceding the noun	Une belle journée	16
27. " " plurals	De belles journées	16
28. Comparison of adjs.	Petite, plus petite, la plus petite	18
29. " " fem. plur.	Petites, plus petites, les plus petites	18
30. Superlatives with nouns	La ville la plus ancienne	18
31. " " adjs. preceding the noun	La plus belle journée	19
32. Omission of def. art.	L'Afrique	20
33. Poss. adj. pronouns	Mon ami	20
34. " "	Votre montre	21
35. Son and leur	Sa montre (his or her), etc., leur (<i>ſ</i>)	21
36. Demonstrative adj. pronouns, (<i>ce</i>)	Cette poche	22
37. " " with nouns	Ces villes anciennes	23
38. Ce, celui-ci, etc.	Je préfère ce soldat-ci à celui-là	23
39. Cette, celle-là, etc.	Préférez-vous cette auberge-là, etc.	24
40. " " with comparatives	Ce thème-ci est plus difficile que, etc.	25
41. Poss. adj. pron. & pos. pros. with avoir	J'ai ma montre mais pas la vôtre	26
42. Poss. pron. with avoir, negatively	Je n'ai pas eu la mienne	26
43. Avoir used idiomatically	Ai-je chaud ?	28
44. "How" with nouns and adjectives	Que cette chambre est bien meublée	28
45. "How" with adjectives	Qu'elle est adroite	28
46. Poss. case, with noun understood	C'est celui de l'Allemand	30
47. Etre, with proper names, etc.	Je suis Allemand	30
48. Inversion in interrog. sentences	Ce thème-ci est-il difficile ?	30
49. " " with poss. pronouns	Cette montre est-elle à moi ?	32
50. "What a!"	Quelle chambre bien meublée ?	32
51. Qui, que	L'Allemand qui parle	32
52. Dont	L'ami dont je parle	34
53. Sentences with poss. case	Cette jolie toupie est-elle à Jean ?	34
54. Celui qui, celle qui	Celui qui a chaud	35
55. Whose	A qui est cette toupie ? etc.	37
56. Beaucoup de, etc.	J'ai beaucoup de sucre	37
57. En avoir, negatively	Je n'en ai pas	37
58. En avoir, interrogatively	En ai-je ?	39
59. Y avoir, with nouns, interrogatively	Combien y a-t-il de maisons ?	39
60. Avoir besoin, interrogatively	Ai-je besoin de sucre ?	39

EXERCISES.	EXAMPLES.	PAGE.
61. Multiplication table	Sept fois un font sept	41
62. Answers to Ex. 59	Il y en a vingt et un	42
63. Y en avoir, 4 forms	Il y en a, il n'y en a pas, y en a-t-il, etc.	42
64. Lequel ? laquelle ? etc.	Laquelle de ces poches est la, etc.	44
65. Names and dates	Guillaume premier, mil soixante-six	44
66. Dates, etc., and numbers	Le vingt-quatre mars, dix-huit cent	44
67. English and French money	£1 17s. 8d. = quarante-cinq fr., etc.	46
68. Mille, cent, vingt	Cent ; cent quatre-vingts	46
69. Numerals 69-99	Soixante-neuf, etc.	47
70. Terminations of reg. verb in <i>er</i>	-e, -es, -e ; -ons, -ez, -ent	49
71. Accepter, interrogatively	Est-ce que j'accepte ?	49
72. Acheter, where irr.	J'achète	49
73. Avancer, where irr.	Nous avançons	51
74. Appeller, where irr.	Est-ce que j'appelle ?	51
75. Employer, where irr.	J'emploie	51
76. Manger, where irr.	Nous mangeons	53
77. Reflective verb, se baisser	Je me baisse	53
78. Regular past participles	Accepté—acceptée, etc.	54
79. <i>Ne pas</i> , with inf. mood	C'est dommage de ne pas accepter	56
80. Se laver les mains, interrogatively	Est-ce que je me lave les mains ?	56
81. Ne jamais se rappeler	Je ne me rappelle jamais	56
82. Terminations of reg. verb in <i>ir</i>	-is, -is, it ; -issons, -issez, -issent	58
83. Obéir, interrogatively	Est-ce que j'obéis ?	58
84. Formation of tenses from pres. part.	Punir, punissant, punissais, etc.	59
85. Terminations of a verb in <i>-avoir</i>	-ois, -ois, -oit ; -evons, -ez, -oivent	60
86. Concevoir, negatively	Je ne conçois pas	61
87. Devoir beaucoup d'argent	Je dois beaucoup d'argent	61
88. Apercevoir, where irr.	J'aperçois	63
89. Terminations of a verb in <i>-re</i>	-s, -s, -s ; -ons, -ez, -ent	63
90. Vendre, interrogatively, with que	Que vends-je ?	63
91. Descendre, compound tenses	Je suis descendu	65
92. Imperative mood, affirmatively	Cherchez-le	65
93. " " negatively	Ne la cherchez pas	65
94. Future tense, with pronoun (<i>f.</i>)	Vous le prendrez	67
95. Perfect ind., with pronoun (<i>f. pl.</i>)	Les avez-vous prises ?	67
96. Inversion in interrogative sentences	Votre frère accepte-t-il ?	68
97. " " negatively	Cette dame n'accepte-elle pas ?	69
98. Parler, with celui qui, etc.	Celui qui parle	70
99. Punir, with celle que, etc.	Celle que je punis	70
100. Dont, with a verb, etc.	Le concert admirable dont je parle	72
101. Aller chez soi	Je vais chez moi	72
102. Envoyer quelquefois, w. dat. & acc.	Je leur envoie quelquefois, etc.	73
103. S'en aller	Je m'en vais	75
104. " " negat. and interrog.	Ne m'en vais-je pas ?	75
105. Future of envoyer and dat. and acc.	Je lui enverrai des montres	75
106. " And " omitted between verbs	Allez le prendre	77
107. Bouillir, in all forms	Cette eau bout, etc.	77
108. Y courir	J'y cours	78
109. En revenir	J'en reviens	80
110. S'endormir, interrogatively	Est-ce que je m'endors ?	80
111. Agreement of past part. with avoir	La porte que j'ai ouverte	80
112. Adverbs of time	Je pars toujours	82
113. Le tenir à la main	Je le tiens à la main	82
114. S'asseoir, negat. and interrog.	Est-ce que je ne m'assieds pas ?	83
115. Falloir s'en aller, in all forms	Il faut s'en aller, etc.	84
116. Pouvoir la comprendre, negatively	Je ne peux pas la comprendre	85
117. Quand, with the future tense	Quand je serai prêt	85
118. Il faut, with the subjunc.	Il faut que vous la cachiez	87
119. N'en savoir rien	Je n'en sais rien	87
120. Savoir, connaître	Je le sais, je le connais	88

EXERCISES.	EXAMPLES.	PAGE.
121. Valoir, with combien	Combien ce sucre vaut-il ?	90
122. Voir, interrogatively, with que? ..	Que vois-je ?	90
123. Vouloir, negatively, with lui obéir	Je ne veux pas lui obéir	90
124. Dire, with tout ce que	Tout ce que je dis	92
125. "Shall I," etc.	Voulez-vous que je les cache ?	92
126. Ne jamais se battre	Je ne me bats jamais	92
127. Boire de l'eau	Je bois de l'eau	94
128. Ne pas la connaître	Je ne la connais pas	94
129. Agreement of past part.	Je l'ai cachée	95
130. Craindre, with qu'est-ce que ? ..	Qu'est-ce que je crains ?	96
131. Y croire, negat.	Je n'y crois pas	97
132. Le lui dire	Je le lui dis	97
133. Lui (f.) dire, with que	Que lui dis-je ?	99
134. Leur écrire une lettre	Je leur écris une lettre	99
135. Le faire faire	Je le fais faire	99
136. Vous la lire	Je vous la lis	101
137. Ne pas le lui promettre	Je ne le lui promets pas	101
138. Plaire, with pronouns	Cela me plait	101
139. Les lui prendre.	Je les lui prends.	103
140. Suivre, with moi qui, etc.	Moi qui suis	103
141. Se taire	Je me tais	104
142. Past participles (irr.)	Allé, allée, etc.	106
143. Futures (irr.)	J'irai, j'acquerrai	106
144. Pres. subj. (irr.)	Que j'aille, etc.	106
145. Pres. ind. (irr.)	Je vais, tu vas, etc.	108
146. Past. indef. with être	Il est parti	108
147. Imper. of refl. verbs	Allez-vous en	108
148. Past. indef. of reflex. verbs ..	Je me suis en allé	110
149. " fem. interrogatively	S'est-elle en allée ?	110
150. Se mettre à le faire	Je me mets à le faire	111
151. S'en aller interrog. with pourquoi	Pourquoi vous en allez-vous ? ..	113
152. Arriver, to happen, with que ..	Que m'arrive-t-il ?	113
153. Paraître drôle, with cela	Cela me paraît drôle	113
154. Falloir, interrog., and pronouns ..	Que me faut-il ?	115
155. Falloir, and subj.	Que faut-il que je fasse ? ..	115
156. Venir de, and le voir	Je viens de le voir	116
157. Je dois, I am to... etc.	Je dois y aller	118
158. " interrog.	Dois-je m'en aller de bonne heure ?	118
159. " neg.	Je ne dois pas lui en parler ..	118
160. Falloir	Il me faut une toupie	120
161. Ne jamais y aller	Je n'y vais jamais	120
162. La lui rendre	Je la lui rends	121
163. Se couper, se couper le doigt ..	Nous nous sommes coupées, etc. ..	122
164. Agreement of past. part.	J'ai écrit, etc., que j'ai écrite, etc.	123
165. "	J'ai ouvert, etc., que j'ai ouvertes	123
166. "	Il a mangé, qu'il a mangée	125
167. Emphatic future (I will)	Je veux m'en aller	125
168. Ne penser qu'à cela	Je ne pense qu'à cela	125
169. Ne... que	Je ne dis que ce que je pense ..	127
170. Ought to have, neg.	Je n'aurais pas dû manger une, etc.	128
171. Ought, and ought to have, interrog.	Ne devrait-il pas s'en aller, etc. ..	128
172. Prepositions with infinitive ..	Avant de prendre	130
173. Pour, in order to	Pour le casser	130
174. Subj. after afin que	Afin que je sache	130
175. Subj. after avant que	Avant que je ne vienne	132
176. Antecedents	Moi qui suis, etc.	133
177. Plaire, with ce qui	Ce qui me plait	133
178. Faire, used impersonally	Il fait beau temps	134
179. Progressive forms of the verb ..	J'écris... I am writing, etc.	135
180. Qui est-ce qui... ?	Qui est-ce qui l'a pris ? C'est moi..	135

EXERCISES.	EXAMPLES.	PAGE.
181. Pres. for perfect	Jela connais depuis, etc...	137
182. S'y rendre	Je m'y rends	137
183. S'y trouver bien	Je m'y trouve bien	137
184. Past participles, irr... .. .	Allé, s'en allé, etc.	139
185. Futures, irr. 2nd pl... .. .	Vous n'irez pas	139
186. Entire pres. ind., irr.	Ne vais-je pas? Ne vas-tu pas?	140
187. Pres. subj. irr.	Que je jette; que nous jetions	142
188. Reflective verbs, compound tenses	Je me suis abonné, etc.	142
189. Use of the imperfect	Nous mangions, etc... .. .	142
190. Imperative emphatic	Allez-vous en donc	142
191. "Sans que," with subj.	Sans que j'aie pu, etc.	142
192. Verbs with dative	Je lui pardonne	145
193. Aimer mieux	J'aime mieux m'en aller	147
194. The latter of 2 verbs in infinitive..	J'espère m'en défaire, etc.	147
195. Subj. mood after conjunctions ..	Afin que je le sache	147
196. Subj. mood after superlatives ..	La plus jolie romance que je, etc.	148
197. Subj. imp. tense	C'était le seul poème, etc.	148
198. Verbs taking the prep. à	Il excelle à jouer du piano	150
199. Verbs taking prep. de	Je le blâme de, etc.	151
200. "On" rendered by the passive voice	On me dit, I am told	151

INDEX TO THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

No.	PAGE.	No.	PAGE.
1. To Exercises 1-3	1	34. To Exercises 100-102	37
2. " 4-6	3	35. " 103-105	75
3. " 7-9	5	36. " 106-108	78
4. " 10-12	7	37. " 109-111	80
5. " 13-15	9	38. " 112-114	83
6. " 16-18	11	39. " 115-117	85
7. " 19-21	13	40. " 118-120	88
8. " 22-24	14	41. " 121-123	90
9. " 25-27	16	42. " 124-126	93
10. " 28-30	18	43. " 127-129	95
11. " 31-33	20	44. " 130-132	97
12. " 34-36	22	45. " 133-135	99
13. " 37-39	24	46. " 136-138	102
14. " 40-42	26	47. " 139-141	104
15. " 43-45	29	48. " 142-144	106
16. " 46-48	31	49. " 145-147	109
17. " 49-51	33	50. " 148-150	111
18. " 52-54	35	51. " 151-153	113
19. " 55-57	37	52. " 154-156	116
20. " 58-60	40	53. " 157-159	118
21. " 61-63	42	54. " 160-162	121
22. " 64-66	45	55. " 163-165	123
23. " 67-69	47	56. " 166-168	126
24. " 70-72	49	57. " 169-171	128
25. " 73-75	52	58. " 172-174	130
26. " 76-78	54	59. " 175-177	133
27. " 79-81	57	60. " 178-180	135
28. " 82-84	59	61. " 181-183	138
29. " 85-87	61	62. " 184-186	140
30. " 88-90	63	63. " 187-191	143
31. " 91-93	66	64. " 192-194	145
32. " 94-96	67	65. " 195-197	148
33. " 97-99	70	66. " 198-200	151

VOCABULARY

APPENDIX.—Gender of Nouns 182 | Conjugation of a Verb 183

COLLOQUIAL EXERCISES.

EXERCISE 1.

Put the word **the** (*le, la, or les*) before each word in Voc. 1; thus :

1. The inn
2. The penknife
3. The cream
etc.

|
l'auberge
le canif
la crème
etc.

2.

Put the word **a** (*un or une*) before each word in Voc. 2; thus :

1. A soldier
2. An army
etc.

|
un soldat
une armée
etc.

3.

Put the words **of a** (*d'un or d'une*) before each word in Voc. 2; thus :

1. Of a soldier
2. Of an army
etc.

|
d'un soldat
d'une armée
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 1.

(1—3.)

(a.)

1. A clock
2. The books
3. A book

(b.)

21. The mouse
22. The water
23. Of a house

(a.)

4. Of a watch
5. Of a son
6. The moon
7. The school
8. Of a school
9. A story
10. The stories
11. A woman
12. Of a man
13. The women
14. The sugar
15. A village
16. The parents
17. A letter
18. Of a letter
19. The ears
20. Of an exercise

(b.)

24. A street
25. An inkstand
26. A penholder
27. Of a pen
28. The lion
29. Of an orange
30. The oranges
31. The stone
32. Of a stone
33. A bed
34. The beds
35. Of a bed
36. The smoke
37. A garden
38. The king
39. A queen
40. The queen.

(c.)*

1. What is the use of the cedilla ?
2. How many accents are there ? Name them and give examples.
3. What English letter is wanting in the French alphabet ?
4. In the words *hai*, *aigüe*, what are the two dots called, and what are they used for ?
5. What is the difference between *a* and *à*, *la* and *là*, *ou* and *où*, *des* and *dès*, *mur* and *mûr*, *su* and *sû* ?
6. How many genders are there in French ? Give ten nouns of each gender.
7. Which of the vowels in French do we find most difficult to pronounce well, and why ?
8. What are nasal sounds ? How many different

* This part of the Paper should be gone through *beforehand* with the master, orally, that he may point out where the information is to be found, and how it may be given tersely and to the point.

kinds of nasal sounds are there in French? Give one example of each.

9. What is the apostrophe? Give three examples.

10. What is the hyphen? Give three examples.

EXERCISE 4.

Put the words **to the** (*au, à la, à l' or aux*) before each word in Voc. 1; thus:

1. To the inn	à l'auberge
2. To the cream	à la crème
3. To the drawing	au dessein
etc.	etc.

5.

Put the words **of the** (*du, de la, or des*) before every word in Voc. 3; thus:

1. Of the butter	du beurre
2. Of the money	de l'argent
3. Of the needles	des aiguilles
4. Of the ambition	de l'ambition
etc.	etc.

6.

Put the word **some** (*du, de la, de l' or des*) before each word in Voc. 3; thus:

1. Some butter	du beurre
2. Some money	de l'argent
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 2.

(4—6.)

(a.)

1. To the boat
2. Some money
3. The money
4. To the milk
5. Some fine weather

(b.)

21. Of a house
22. Of the houses
23. Some ink
24. Some matches
25. Of the boys

(a.)

6. Of the courage
7. Some pins
8. To the sugar
9. To the nuts
10. Of the nuts
11. Of the strawberries
12. Some biscuits
13. Some mutton
14. Some mustard
15. Of the peaches
16. To the cotton
17. Some oil
18. Of the strangers
19. Of the letter
20. To the letter

(b.)

26. The girls
27. Of the boat
28. The tea
29. Of the tea
30. The children
31. Of the children
32. Some children
33. Of the apple
34. The trees
35. Of a tree
36. A bird
37. The birds
38. Of the bird
39. Of the birds
40. Of a bird.

(c.)

1. How is the plural of nouns generally formed in French? Give 6 plural nouns formed irregularly.

2. If a word ends in *s*, *x*, or *z*, how do you form its plural?

3. Give the plural of *homme*, *garçon*, *fils*, *voix*, *chien*, *papier*.

4. In what part of a word is a consonant almost always silent?

5. Which are the definite, indefinite, and partitive articles?

6. Are there many words in common use having an aspirate *h*? Give 3 examples.

7. When are two words sounded continuously as one?

8. What difference do you remark in the pronunciation of the French word *inséparable* and the English word "inseparable," as regards accentuation?

9. How do nouns ending in *al* generally form their plural? Give 3 examples.

10. Which are the auxiliary verbs in French?

EXERCISE 7.

Give the plural form (s) of each word in Voc. 4 ;
thus :

1. The friend	l'ami
The friends	les amis
2. The lesson	la leçon
The lessons	les leçons
etc.	etc.

8.

Give the singular form of each word in Voc. 5 ;
thus :

1. The houses	les maisons
The house	la maison
2. The artists	les artistes
The artist	l'artiste
etc.	etc.

9.

Give the plural form of each word in Voc. 6 ; thus :

1. The son	le fils
The sons	les fils
2. The Englishman	l'Anglais
The Englishmen	les Anglais
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 3.

(7—9.)

(a.)	(b.)
1. The stairs	21. Of the stairs
2. The ladies	22. Of the staircase
3. The niece	23. Some books
4. The roads	24. The stone
5. The months	25. Of the men
6. The stones	26. A man
7. The prince	27. Of the man
8. The nuts	28. The carpets

(a.)

9. The arms
10. The arm
11. The leaf
12. The leaves
13. The nose
14. The waves
15. The teeth
16. The bridges
17. The friend
18. The friends
19. The cross
20. The crosses

(b.)

29. The carpet
30. Of a carpet
31. Of the year
32. Of the years
33. The step
34. The steps
35. Of a step
36. Of the steps
37. The field
38. The fields
39. Of the fields
40. The purses.

(c.)

1. How many conjugations of regular verbs are there? Give one example of each.
2. How do nouns ending in *ou* form their plural? Are there any exceptions?
3. Give 6 fem. nouns preceded by the word "some."
4. Give 6 plural nouns preceded by the word "some."
5. Conjugate the present and imperfect of *avoir*, French and English.
6. Repeat the same interrogatively.
7. Give the plural of: *loi, nez, plume, genou, sou, chien, bateau, maison, soulier, bas, livre.*
8. How many genders are there?
9. How can the gender of a noun generally be known?
10. Give a list of the 12 fem. endings.

EXERCISE 10.

Put the words **of the** before each word in Voc. 6; sing. and plural; thus:

1. Of the son
Of the sons
2. Of the Englishman
Of the Englishmen
etc.

du fils
des fils
de l'Anglais
des Anglais
etc.

11.

Give the plural form (x) of each word in Voc. 7; thus :

1. The boat	le bateau
The boats	les bateaux
2. The jewel	le bijou
The jewels	les bijoux
etc.	etc.

12.

Give the plural form of each word in Voc. 8; thus :

1. The admiral	l'amiral
The admirals	les amiraux
2. The ball	le bal
The balls	les bals
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 4.

(10—12.)

(a.)

1. The owls
2. To the owls
3. Of the owls
4. The crosses
5. The jewels
6. To the boats
7. Of the horses
8. To the horse
9. The weights
10. To the birds
11. The hospitals
12. Of the knives
13. The ships
14. Of the ships
15. To the ships
16. The Frenchmen
17. Of the Frenchmen

(b.)

21. To the windows
22. The steps
23. To the steps
24. Some thieves
25. Of a storm
26. Some butter
27. The wine
28. Of the wine
29. To the admirals
30. A rake
31. The rakes
32. Of the walls
33. The Englishmen
34. The Germans
35. To the Germans
36. The mouths
37. Some paper

(a.)

- 18. To the Franchmen
- 19. The thieves
- 20. To the hats

(b.)

- 38. The newspapers
- 39. To the newspaper
- 40. The theatres.

(c.)

1. How is the vowel sound influenced by the accent in such words as *thé, père, même, lâche, rôle, boîte, matin, épître*.

2. What difference of pronunciation is there (in the first word) in such expressions as *cinq pieds* and *cinq hommes*; *six maisons* and *six enfants*; *trop beau* and *trop heureux*; *mon père* and *mon ami*?

3. Give the plural of *ciel, corbeau, œil, bijou, cheval, fou, château, pas, trou, monceau*.

4. How is the possessive case ('s, s') rendered in French? Give 3 examples.

5. Give the future and present conditional tenses of the verb *avoir*, adding a suitable noun to each person.

6. In *avaient, fus, sont, bas, aimable, doux, donnent, parler, habile, dites, heure, vingt*, underline the letters which are silent.

7. How is the feminine of adjectives generally formed?

8. How do adjectives ending in *e* form their feminine? and those in *é*?

9. Give 6 feminine nouns preceded by a suitable adjective and the indefinite article.

10. Write the imperative mood of *avoir* negatively.

EXERCISE 18.

Put the words **to the** before each word in Voc. 8, sing. and plural; thus:

- 1. To the admiral
To the admirals
- 2. To the ball
To the balls
etc.

- à l'amiral
aux amiraux
au bal
aux bals
etc.

14.

Put the numbers **one, two, three, etc.**, as far as required, in their order, before each word in Voc. 7, col. (a); thus :

1. One boat	un bateau
2. Two jewels	deux bijoux
3. Three hats	trois chapeaux
etc.	etc.

15.

Give the **possessive case** of every word in Voc. 27, col. (a), adding the nouns from col. (c); thus :

1. John's top	la toupie de Jean
2. Henry's pencils	les crayons d'Henri
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 5.

(13—15.)

(a.)

1. Nine birds
2. Two pictures
3. To the knee
4. Robert's oranges
5. The ladies' purses
6. The coachmen's whips
7. The games
8. To the games
9. The pupil's lesson
10. The children's nuts
11. The girl's tea
12. Seven owls
13. To the four horses
14. To the castles
15. The canals
16. Fifteen canals
17. To the fire
18. To the boats
19. The master's chair
20. The clerk's inkstand

(b.)

21. Of the skies
22. The three sons
23. John's three sons
24. Monsieur Emile's pictures
25. Some metals
26. Of an owl
27. The crosses
28. To the men
29. The pupil's mistake (*faute, f.*)
30. The lady's carriage
31. Of the beer
32. William's friends
33. The man's boats
34. Of the skies
35. Seventeen soldiers
36. Seventy-eight steps
37. The nurse's pins
38. The three carpets
39. Some horses
40. Three fires.

(c.)

1. How do adjs. ending in *eux* form their feminine? Give 3 examples.

2. How do adjs. in *if* form their plural? Give 3 examples.

3. Give the feminine plural of *curieux, joyeux, passif, grand, habile, prudent, fâcheux, négatif, large*.

4. Give the perfect tense in full of the verbs *avoir* and *être*.

5. Give the present conditional tense of the same two verbs negatively.

6. Put into the plural *un beau livre, une belle maison, une femme heureuse, un bel œil, le ciel bleu*.

7. Give the singular of *deux beaux chevaux, des lettres amusantes, deux animaux féroces, deux habiles filous*.

8. How do adjectives ending in *et* and *el* make their feminine? Give an example of each.

9. How do adjectives ending in *er* and *on* make their feminine? Give two examples of each.

10. Write the imperative mood of *être* and *avoir* negatively with the English.

EXERCISE 16.

Give the **fem. form** of each adjective in Voc. 9; thus:

1. Clever

2. Noisy

etc.

adroit ; *fem.* adroite

bruyant ; *fem.* bruyante

etc.

17.

Give the **fem. plural** of each adjective in Voc. 10; thus:

1. Easy

2. Amiable

etc.

facile ; *fem.pl.* faciles

aimable ; *fem.pl.* aimables

etc.

18.

Give the **fem.** of each adjective in Voc. 11 ;
thus:

1. New
2. Active
etc.

neuf; *fem.* neuve
actif; *fem.* active
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 6.

(16—18.)

(a.)

1. Open (*m.pl.*)
2. Clever (*f.pl.*)
3. Clever (*m.pl.*)
4. Young (*f.s.*)
5. Young (*m.pl.*)
6. Young (*f.pl.*)
7. Slow (*f.s.*)
8. Sickly (*f.s.*)
9. Ill (*m.pl.*)
10. Poor (*m.pl.*)
11. Lively (*f.s.*)
12. Lively (*m.pl.*)
13. Noisy (*m.pl.*)
14. Ugly (*m.pl.*)
15. Ugly (*f.pl.*)
16. Clean (*m.pl.*)
17. Queer (*f.pl.*)
18. Thoughtful (*f.s.*)
19. Thoughtful (*f.pl.*)
20. Noisy (*f.pl.*)

(b.)

21. Wise (*f.s.*)
22. Wise (*m.pl.*)
23. Pale (*f.s.*)
24. Pale (*m.s.*)
25. Pale (*m.pl.*)
26. Sad (*m.pl.*)
27. Great (*f.s.*)
28. Tall (*m.pl.*)
29. Honest (*m.pl.*)
30. Honest (*f.s.*)
31. Interesting (*f.s.*)
32. Bad (*f.s.*)
33. Bad (*m.pl.*)
34. Bad (*m.s.*)
35. Cold (*f.s.*)
36. Blue (*f.s.*)
37. Blue (*m.pl.*)
38. Red (*m.s.*)
39. Red (*m.pl.*)
40. Red (*f.s.*)

(c.)

1. Put the definite article "the" before 6 nouns feminine beginning with a vowel.

2. Put "some" before 5 masculine nouns beginning with a vowel.

3. Give 3 words having an acute accent, 3 with a grave accent, and 3 with a circumflex.

4. Give 8 words having a cedilla.
5. Give the pres. subj. of *avoir* and of *être* with the English.
6. Repeat the same negatively.
7. Give the 3rd person singular of each tense of *avoir*
1) affirmatively, 2) interrogatively with the English.
8. Give the 1st person plural of each tense of *être*
1) affirmatively, 2) negatively with the English.
9. Give the plurals of *une plume trop dure*, *un oiseau joyeux*, *une journée heureuse*, *un petit garçon*, *une petite fille*.
10. What letter does the apostrophe stand for in the expressions *j'ai*, *qu'il*, *de l'eau*, *il n'a pas*, *l'ami*, *l'amie*, *l'orange*.

EXERCISE 19.

Give the **masculine plural** of each adjective in Voc. 9; thus :

1. Clever	adroit ; plur. adroits .
2. Noisy	bruyant ; plur. bruyants
etc.	etc.

20.

Give the **feminine plural** of each word in Voc. 9 ; thus :

1. Adroit	fem. plur. adroites
2. Bruyant	fem. plur. bruyantes
etc.	etc.

21.

Give the **feminine singular** and **feminine plural** of every adjective in Voc. 12 ; thus :

1. Ambitious	ambitieux ; f.s. ambitieuse
2. Capricious	capricieux ; f.s. capricieuse
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 7.

(19—21.)

(a.)

1. Elegant (*f.pl.*)
2. Narrow (*f.pl.*)
3. Polite (*m.pl.*)
4. Polite (*f.pl.*)
5. Odious (*f.s.*)
6. Idle (*f.m.*)
7. Idle (*f.pl.*)
8. Happy (*m.s.*)
9. Happy (*f.s.*)
10. Happy (*m.pl.*)
11. Happy (*f.pl.*)
12. White (*f.s.*)
13. False (*f.pl.*)
14. Big (*f.s.*)
15. Clever (*f.pl.*)
16. Favorite (*f.s.*)
17. Favorite (*m.s.*)
18. Odious (*f.s.*)
19. Odious (*f.pl.*)
20. Dumb (*f.s.*)

(b.)

21. Nasty (*f.pl.*)
22. Ambitious (*f.pl.*)
23. Strong (*m.pl.*)
24. Of a man
25. Of the men
26. Some water
27. The teeth
28. To the teeth
29. Short (*f.pl.*)
30. Of the son
31. Of the sons
32. To the hospital
33. Some thieves
34. Of the thieves
35. Poor (*m.pl.*)
36. Poor (*f.s.*)
37. Gay (*f.s.*)
38. An eye
39. Of the eye
40. Eternal (*f.s.*)

(c.)

1. How do you express : not yet ; never ; no, sir ; not at all ; yes, if you please ; thank you ; good bye ?

2. Give the fem. plur. of *tout*, *grand*, *innocent*, *plein*, *beau*, *joli*, *fatigué*.

3. Give the imperf. subj. of *avoir* and of *être* 1) affirmatively, 2) negatively with the English.

4. Put " of the " before any 6 nouns plural.

5. Give two examples of each of the 12 fem. endings.

6. How is the English affix *ous* generally rendered in French ? Give 8 examples masc. sing., 8 masc. pl., 3 fem. sing., 3 fem. pl.

7. Give the past indefinite of the verbs *être* and *avoir* 1) negatively, 2) interrogatively with the English.

8. Give the fem. of *gros, blanc, favori, paresseux, positif, jeune, bon, mauvais*.

9. Repeat the above in the masc. pl.

10. Give No. 7 neg. and interr. with the English; thus: *n'ai-je pas été*, etc.

EXERCISE 22.

Give the **feminine** of each adj. in Voc. 18 (col. 1); thus:

1. Ancient	ancien; fem. ancienne
2. White	blanc; fem. blanche
etc.	etc.

23.

Give the **masc. plural** and **fem. plural** of each adj. in Voc. 18; thus:

1. Anciens	anciennes
2. Blancs	blanches
etc.	etc.

24.

To the nouns and adjectives in Voc. 18 prefix the indefinite article; thus:

1. An ancient town	une ville ancienne*
2. A white house	une maison blanche
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 8.

(22-24.)

(a.)	(b.)
1. Mad (<i>f.s.</i>)	21. Of a white house
2. Mad (<i>m.pl.</i>)	22. The big fishes
3. Useless efforts	23. Of an active verb

* All the adjectives in this exercise are to be placed *after* the nouns, and to be made to agree with them in gender and number.

(a.)

4. Thick counterpanes
5. A white table-cloth
6. Soft (*f.s.*)
7. Fat (*f.s.*)
8. Fat (*f.pl.*)
9. Modest girls
10. Cruel (*m.pl.*)
11. Greek (*f.pl.*)
12. Captive lions
13. Complete (*f.s.*)
14. A dirty copy-book
15. Sixty copy-books
16. Frank (*f.s.*)
17. Frank (*m.pl.*)
18. Dull (*f.s.*)
19. Big (*f.s.*)
20. Big (*f.pl.*)

(b.)

24. Tired (*f.s.*)
25. Four ambitious admirals
26. Some poor children
27. The clothes of the poor children
28. The narrow streets of the town
29. The roads of the country
30. Some good cream
31. Of an easy exercise
32. A white wall
33. White walls
34. To the new boats
35. The boys' knives
36. To the little birds
37. Of the big lions
38. The two knees of the man
39. Some attentive pupils
40. The proud women.

(c.)

1. Give the fem. sing. of *franc, mou, violent, joyeux, complet, las, aigu, noir, secret, long*.

2. Repeat the above in the fem. plural.

3. Give the pluperfect of *être* and *avoir* interrogatively with the English.

4. Put "to the" before 10 sing. nouns beginning with a consonant.

5. Put the above in the masc. plural.

6. Give the plural of *feu, canal, amie, couteau, signal, sac, tas, corps, cou*.

7. Put "of the" before 10 nouns plural.

8. Give the plurals of *une pierre précieuse, un grand vaisseau, un écolier attentif*.

9. Translate : *eu, fut, été, aurait, ayant, étaient, était, fûtes, eûtes*.

10. Translate : *n'ayant pas, n'étant pas, a-t-il été, seraient-elles, soyez, ne soyez pas, qu'elle ait, qu'il eût*.

EXERCISE 25.

To the **nouns and adjectives** in Voc. 14 prefix the partitive article ; thus :

1. Admirable concerts	des concerts admirables
2. White table cloths	des nappes blanches
etc.	etc.

26.

Take a **noun and a suitable adjective** in the order indicated from Voc. 15, and prefix the indefinite article *a* ; thus :

1. A fine day	une belle* journée
2. A good thing	une bonne chose
etc.	etc.

27.

Repeat Exercise 26 in the plural ; thus :

1. Fine days	de belles journées
2. Good things	de belles choses
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 9.

(25—27.)

(a.)	(b.)
1. Pretty flowers	21. Of a high house
2. Old women	22. The high houses
3. Better (<i>f.pl.</i>)	23. Young horses
4. A silly question	24. White hats
5. Whiter (<i>f.</i>)	25. A young man
6. More obvious	26. Old women
7. The dirtiest (<i>m.s.</i>)	27. Low houses
8. Brave soldiers	28. An easy exercise
9. New fashions	29. Ambitious generals
10. A new fashion	30. Some warm water
11. Newer (<i>f.p.</i>)	31. A short lesson

* All the adjectives in this Exercise must be placed *before* the nouns with which they agree.

(a.)

12. Long stories
13. A long story
14. Uglier (*m.pl.*)
15. The deepest (*m.pl.*)
16. The kindest (*m.s.*)
17. The most dangerous (*m.pl.*)
18. Darker (*f.s.*)
19. The lowest (*m.pl.*)
20. The lowest (*f.s.*)

(b.)

32. An amusing ball
33. Our new hats
34. Of two crosses
35. To the clever workmen
36. A clean plate
37. The cleanest (*f.pl.*)
38. To the friends
39. A good inn
40. Fine houses.

(c.)

1. How do adjectives form their comparative? Give 8 examples.

2. Translate: a prettier story; and give 4 other similar examples where the adjective precedes the noun.

3. Give 4 other similar examples, using only adjectives which follow the noun.

4. Give the future perfect of *avoir* and *être*, French and English.

5. Are the nouns declined in French?

6. What gender are *limonade, maison, bouche, église, livre, canard, rose, fleur, bonté, bonne, passe, fille, sotte*?

7. The following are exceptions to the method given in the Appendix for telling the gender of a French noun. Of what gender are they: *mort, main, eau, silence, forêt, dent, beurre, bonheur, cave, cuiller, clef*.

8. Translate: his death, white hands, some warm water, a profound silence, a big forest, good teeth, bad butter, a delicious pie, what happiness, his cellar, my spoon, two new keys.

9. Form the superlative feminine plural of *grand, pauvre, joli, sot, heureux, frais, rond, nouveau, vieux*.

10. Give the comp. and sup. of *bon* and *petit*.

EXERCISE 28.

Give the **feminine comparative** and **feminine superlative** of each adjective in Voc. 16 ; thus :

1. Short	petite
Shorter	plus petite
The shortest	la plus petite
etc.	etc.

29.

Repeat Exercise 28 in the **feminine plural** ; thus :

1. Petites, plus petites, les plus petites, etc.

30.

Take the nouns and suitable adjectives from Voc. 13 as indicated, putting the adjective in the **superlative** ; thus :

1. The most ancient town	la ville la plus ancienne
2. The whitest house	la maison la plus blanche
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 10.

(28—30.)

(a.)

1. The biggest sums
2. A bigger sum
3. The finest day
4. The worst action
5. The broadest (*m.pl.*)
6. The dullest colours
7. The bravest soldier
8. The worst (*f.pl.*)
9. Deeper
10. Darker (*f.s.*)
11. The frankest answer
12. The greatest battles
13. The oldest women
14. The silliest questions
15. The newest fashions

(b.)

21. More ancient towns
22. Of a great battle
23. To the most clever pupils
24. Some long stories
25. Some strange stories
26. Some interesting stories
27. The most interesting stories
28. The blackest ink
29. Some blacker ink
30. Negative sentences
31. An ambitious queen
32. Jealous women
33. The most delicious cakes
34. Clear water
35. The clearest water

- (a.)
16. The fattest (*f.pl.*)
 17. Fatter (*f.s.*)
 18. The least (*f.s.*)
 19. The younger (*m.pl.*)
 20. The softest fur

- (b.)
36. The dog's eyes
 37. The feet of the horses
 38. To the roofs of the highest houses
 39. The most beautiful season of the year
 40. The half of a ripe apple.

(c.)

1. Give the future perfect of *avoir* and of *être* with the English.
2. Repeat the above interrogatively.
3. How do you translate *ne...que* ; *ne...plus* ; *ne...jamais* ; *ne...rien* ?
4. Give the pres. perfect and past parts. of *être* and *avoir*.
5. Give the past part. of *avoir* 1) *m.s.* ; 2) *f.s.* ; 3) *m.pl.* 4) *f.pl.*
6. Does *été* (been) vary in gender or number ?
7. In how many ways may the words "to the" and "of the" be rendered ? Give an example of each.
8. Translate : *je n'avais pas eu* ; *aviez-vous été* ? *auraient-elles eu* ? *eut-elle été* ? *elles auront eu*.
9. In how many ways may the word "some" be rendered ? Give an example of each.
10. What is the difference between *beau* and *bel* ; *nouveau* and *nouvel* ; *vieux* and *vieil* ?

EXERCISE 31.

Take the nouns and adjs. from Voc. 15 as indicated, using the superlative degree ; thus :

1. The finest day
 2. The best thing
- etc.

- la plus belle journée
 - la meilleure chose
- etc.

82.

Place the **def. art.** (*le, la, or l'*) before every word in Vocs. 17 and 18 ; thus :

1. Africa		l'Afrique
2. America		l'Amérique
etc.		etc.

88.

Put the word **my** (*mon, ma, or mes*) before every word in Voc. 19 ; thus :

1. My friend		mon ami
2. My rings		mes bagues
etc.		etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 11.

(31-33.)

(a.)

1. Scotland
2. Europe
3. Folly
4. Idleness
5. Strength
6. Vice
7. Great Britain
8. My blotting paper
9. Your skates
10. Your tooth brush
11. My earrings
12. My paint brush
13. Your cards
14. Asia
15. Turkey
16. My grammar
17. Your stockings
18. Italy
19. My dictionary
20. Your umbrella

(b.)

21. The largest town of Scotland
22. My new boots
23. The greatest idleness
24. My new earrings
25. Immortal works
26. The finest fruits
27. The hottest countries of Africa
28. The answers to the most easy questions
29. Your useless efforts
30. The three whitest sheets
31. Two blue eyes
32. The dullest colours
33. To the most ambitious men of the age
34. Higher trees
35. The softest winds of Italy
36. Colder climates

(b.)

37. The important details of the story
38. Some French brandy

(b.)

39. The marshals and generals of France
40. The greatest evils.

(c.)

1. Of what gender are all the countries of Europe except one? and which one?

2. Give the compound of the conditional present of *avoir* and of *être* with the English.

3. Repeat the above negatively.

4. Give the 3rd pers. plur. fem. of all the tenses of *avoir* with the English.

5. Give the masc. plur. comparative of the adjectives *blanc, fraîche, molle, jolies, bon, la meilleure*.

6. Write a complete list of the possessive adj. pronouns, showing their inflexions; thus: *mon, ma, mes, etc.*

7. Is *son enfance* (f.) correct, and if so, in what two ways may it be translated?

8. What is the rule for the agreement of the poss. adj. pronouns?

9. Give the 1st pers. sing. and plur. of each tense of the verb *être*, adding the adj. *happy*, the prons. *je* and *nous*, being fem.

10. Repeat the above interrogatively in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur.

EXERCISE 34.

Put the word **your** (*votre* or *vos*) before every word in Voc. 20; thus:

1. Your watch
2. Your skates
etc.

votre montre
vos patins
etc.

35.

Place the words **his, her** (*son, sa, ses*), alternately before each word in Voc. 20; thus:

1. His watch
2. Her glove
3. His ears
4. Her chain
etc.

- sa montre
- son gant
- ses oreilles
- sa chaîne
etc.

86.

Put the words **this, that** (*ce, cet, cette*) alternately before each word in Voc. 21; thus :

1. This pocket
2. That rose
3. This carpet
4. That bag
etc.

- cette poche, or cette poche-ci
- cette rose, or cette rose-là
- ce tapis, or ce tapis-ci
- ce sac, or ce sac-là
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 12.

(34-36.)

(a.)

1. Her purse
2. His playthings
3. This linen
4. Her linen
5. His linen
6. Her comb
7. Her soap
8. These matches
9. That easy exercise
10. Those fat cows
11. This new penholder
12. These new whips
13. Those white houses
14. My large trunks
15. These fine bracelets
16. These rings
17. To these dangerous places
18. This odious attempt
19. This barley
20. Her oranges.

(b.)

21. The queen's most beautiful
palace

(b.)

22. Henry's largest dogs
23. The big windows of the
church
24. To these ambitious men
25. Her new bonnet
26. Those beautiful days
27. My mother's great kindness
28. The worst mistake in this
exercise
29. William's boats
30. The gardener's most useful
tools
31. The death of the generals
32. Some public questions
33. To my father's friends
34. The most difficult words in
the book
35. These happy girls
36. My nephew's skates
37. These fresh roses
38. To the bravest men
39. Your favorite song
40. Some warm water.

(c.)

1. What is the difference between *ce* and *cet*? Give 3 examples of each.

2. Put the examples you have chosen above in the plural.

3. What is the difference between *ce* and *celui*? between *celle* and *cette*? between *ces* and *ceux*?

4. Give the past subjunctive of the verbs *avoir* and *être* with the English.

5. Translate: *nous n'avions pas eu, qu'ils aient eu, elles n'avaient pas été, auriez-vous eu? n'ayez pas.*

6. What is the force of the particles *ci* and *là*? Give an example of each.

7. Why is the article not abbreviated in the expressions *le héros, la haine, la honte*?

8. Find 10 words ending in *ion* which are the same in both languages.

9. What is the difference between the pronunciation of the two *ll*'s in the words *ville* and *fille*; *village* and *pillage*; *mille* and *paille*?

10. Underline the silent letters in *août, automne, condamner, fusil, fils, nez, voient, œufs, heureux*.

EXERCISE 87.

Put the word **ces** (these, those) before each noun in Vocs. 13 and 15 with adjectives as indicated; thus:

1. Ces villes anciennes
 2. Ces maisons blanches
- etc.

38.

In the sentence, **I prefer this soldier to that one**, substitute for the word "soldier" successively all the words from Voc. 2; thus:

1. Je préfère ce soldat-ci à celui-là
2. " cette armée-ci à celle-là
3. " cet arbre-ci à celui-là
 etc.

89.

In the sentence, **do you prefer that inn to this one?** substitute for the word "inn" successively all the nouns from Voc. 1 ; thus :

1. Préférez-vous cette auberge-là à celle-ci?
2. " " ce canif-là à celui-ci?
 etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 13.

(37—39.)

(a.)

1. This table and that one
2. These tables and those
3. That thin slice and this one
4. These thin slices and those
5. That clear water and this
6. I prefer that ink to this
7. Do you prefer that cheese to this?
8. Those mistakes and these
9. This broth is richer than that
10. Those cherries are riper than these
11. This woman and that one
12. That tree and these
13. I prefer this year to that one
14. These roses and those
15. This king and that one
16. That idle girl
17. These idle girls
18. I prefer this one (*f.s.*) to those (*f.pl.*)

(b.)

21. I like these new houses better than those
22. This Greek grammar and that one
23. These English grammars and those
24. Some fine plums
25. The most interesting letters
26. These short stories and those
27. Shorter stories
28. Do you like those nuts better than these?
29. Those first words
30. This lady or that one
31. That blue ink or this red ink
32. Some fresh butter
33. Those beautiful horses and these
34. Those old women and these
35. These old women and those
36. My mother's new carpets
37. The two admirals' ships

(a.)

19. Those strong boots
20. This black eye

(b.)

38. More beautiful weather
39. The ancient cities of Asia
40. This little boy's friends.

(c.)

1. Give the fem. sing. of *public, pareil, paysan, complet, gros, neuf, créateur*.

2. Give the plural forms of *ce, celui-ci, celui-là, cette, celle, son, du, la*.

3. Give the past subjunctive of the verbs *avoir* and *être*, with the English.

4. Give the following sentences negatively: *Elles ont; a-t-elle? ai-je été? aurez-vous eu? étaient-ils heureux? suis-je?*

5. Put in the singular: *ces cruautés, nos enfants, leurs montagnes, mes pensées, les fortes pluies*.

6. Put in the plural: *qu'il soit, qu'elle ait, a-t-il, celui-ci, notre, moi, lui*.

7. Give the positive degree of *moins, meilleur*.

8. Give the feminine of: *l'empereur, le prince, le roi; humain, beau, classique, vieux, entier*.

9. Put in the plural: *notre montagne, la voix, ce lieu, monsieur, madame, le ciel, mon amie*.

10. Give the 2nd pers. pl. of the imperative of the verbs *être* and *avoir*, with English.

EXERCISE 40.

In the sentence, **this exercise is more difficult than that one**, substitute successively the nouns and adjectives as indicated in Voc. 24; thus:

1. Ce thème-ci est plus difficile que celui-là
2. Ces cerises-ci sont plus mûres que celles-là
etc.

41.

Conjugate the verb **avoir**, adding to each person (except the 2nd person sing. and plur.) all the words in Voc. 20, prefixing the corresponding poss. prons., and adding the word **yours** (*le vôtre, la vôtre, or les vôtres*); thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

1. J'ai ma montre mais pas la vôtre
2. Il a ses gants mais pas les vôtres
3. Nous avons nos cartes mais pas les vôtres
etc.

42.

Conjugate the **compound tenses of the verb avoir** negatively, adding to each person the corresponding fem. poss. pron.; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Past Indefinite.

1. Je n'ai pas eu la mienne
2. Tu n'as pas eu la tienne
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 14.

(40—42.)

(a.)

1. Has he yours (*m.s.*)?
2. I have mine (*m.pl.*)
3. They had hers (*m.s.*)
4. We had not his (*f.s.*)
5. Are you warm?
6. Is he hungry?
7. ...but not mine (*f.s.*)
8. ...but not theirs (*f.pl.*)
9. Was he ashamed?
10. Shall you be hungry?
11. Has he yours (*f.s.*)?

(a.)

12. Had they (*f.*) mine (*f.pl.*)?
13. Have you my grammar?
14. I have his (*f.*)
15. She was afraid
16. They (*f.*) were not warm
17. His (*f.s.*) but not theirs
(*f.pl.*)
18. Their cloak
19. Their earrings
20. Our cards but not his.

(b.)

21. My uncle has the largest house
22. The most expensive watches
23. I had his paint-box, but not yours
24. I prefer these short stories to yours
25. Do you prefer German music?
26. These pens, but not those
27. Virtus. Vice. Honour. Pleasure.
28. These curious and ingenious things
29. Those young girls have splendid earrings
30. Europe. Asia. Africa. America.

(b.)

31. Those idle boys have very dirty books
32. Do you like these hard pens better than those?
33. To the fresh oysters—some fresh oysters
34. The most illustrious men of Greece
35. Unwholesome (*f.*), more unwholesome (*f.*)
36. I have two: this one (*f.*) and that one (*f.*)
37. White roses and red tulips
38. The whitest rose; the reddest tulip
39. I prefer my brush to yours and his
40. I prefer England to France.

(c.)

1. Give a complete list of the poss. pronouns, with their inflexions; thus: *le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes*.

2. Give six verbs of the first conjugation, with their present and past participles.

3. Does the position of the adj. ever change its signification? Give examples with the adjs. *pauvre, bon, grand*.

4. Give the fem. of *tout, tous, vrai, sec, franc, ils, mous, bons, long, ancien*.

5. Give the feminine plural comparative of *bon, joli, ambitieux, tardif, mou*.

6. Give the pres. ind. and imp. ind. of the verb *parler* in the plural only, with the English.

7. Repeat the above in the neg. int. form.

8. Give the plural of: *un bel enfant, un œil bleu, mon joli bateau, la première fois.*

9. Give the French for: greater than, sooner than, more ambitious than I.

10. Translate: as green as, as easy as, as near as, nearer than.

EXERCISE 43.

Conjugate the verb **avoir interrogatively** (omitting the 2nd pers. sing.), and adding successively all the words in Voc. 25, repeating them from the beginning as often as required; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

1. Am I warm?	ai-je chaud?
2. Art thou cold?	as-tu froid?
3. Is he hungry?	a-t-il faim?
etc.	etc.

44.

Put the word **how** before every adjective in Voc. 23, adding a suitable noun as indicated; thus:

1. How well furnished this room is	que cette chambre est bien meublée
2. How white this fog is	que ce brouillard est blanc
etc.	etc.

45.

In the sentence, **how clever she is**, substitute for the word "clever" all the adjectives from Vocs. 9, 10, 11, and 12, which are marked with an asterisk *; thus:

1. How clever she is	qu'elle est adroite
2. How noisy she is	qu'elle est bruyante
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 15.

(43—45.)

(a.)

1. How soft the wind is
2. How warm the water is
3. How black the smoke is
4. How beautiful the sky is
5. How sickly (*f.*) she is
6. How unhappy she is
7. How proud he is
8. How ambitious we are
9. How noisy you are
10. How ugly it (*f.*) is
11. It (*f.*) is the artist's
12. It (*f.*) is the lady's
13. They (*m.*) are the master's
14. They (*f.*) are the painter's
15. It (*m.*) is my sister's
16. How young she is
17. How stupid it (*c'*) is
18. How long this story is
19. How old this woman is
20. They (*f.*) are my father's

(b.)

21. How warm I am
22. Are you very warm?
23. We have ours (*f.pl.*)

(b.)

24. How amusing this book is
25. How amusing these books are
26. Have we ours (*m.pl.*)
27. She has not mine (*f.s.*)
28. These leaves are whiter than those
29. I prefer this young tree to that one
30. This eye, this fine tree
31. Her shoes, her book, her horse
32. His pen, his cap, his tie
33. Europe, Asia, Africa, America
34. Patience, courage, idleness
35. The best wine, the white wine
36. The old soldier, the courageous soldiers
37. Fat cows, false friends
38. Young horses, restive horses
39. The most amusing stories
40. John's hat, my friends new house.

(c.)

1. *Marcher, penser, obéir.* Give the entire perfect of these verbs.

2. What tense corresponds in French to the present progressive, "I am thinking," and the present emphatic, "I do think"?

3. Write the French for the masc. plur. form of: ours, mine, hers, yours, theirs, its.

4. In what tense are: *parlâmes, parleront, parleraient, parlait, parlée.*

5. Translate : I am obeying, I was obeying, we were dining.

6. What is the sing. of *discours, nez, tableaux, bijoux, hôpitaux, voix, jeux, travaux*.

7. Give the imperf. ind. of *gronder*, neg. with the English.

8. Give the past part. pl. f. of *donner, manger, finir*.

9. How is the imp. subj. formed from the perfect.

10. Translate : my sword, my soul, her neck.

EXERCISE 46.

Put all the nouns in Voc. 25 in the **possessive case** (*celui de, &c.*), referring alternately to a noun masc. sing. and masc. plur.; thus :

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. It is the German's | c'est celui de l'Allemand |
| 2. They are the actor's | ce sont ceux des acteurs |
| 3. It is the Englishman's | c'est celui ... |
| 4. They are ... | |
| etc. | etc. |

47.

Conjugate the verb **être**, adding to each person successively the words from Voc. 26 ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. I am a German | je suis Allemand |
| 2. Thou art an actor | tu es acteur |
| etc. | etc. |

48.

In the sentence, **is this exercise difficult?** substitute nouns and adjectives as indicated, from Voc. 24 ; thus :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Is this exercise difficult? | ce thème-ci est-il difficile? |
| 2. Are these cherries ripe? | ces cerises-ci sont-elles mûres? |
| etc. | etc. |

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 16.

(46—48.)

(a.)

1. Is this butter dear?
2. Was this horse yours?
3. Is she an actress?
4. She was a singer
5. Has the girl been idle?
6. Is that gentleman a German?
7. No, he is a Frenchman
8. Are the coats yours?
9. Will the fields be green?
10. Were the biscuits stale?
11. Was your sister an actress?
12. Are these pins hers?
13. Will they (m.) be mine?
14. Were they coachmen?
15. Henry is a coachman
16. Are these jewels hers?
17. No, they (m.) are mine
18. Shall you be an author?
19. Will he be a poet?
20. Are these exercises easy?

(b.)

21. Is that fine picture yours?
22. No, it is not mine—but it will be mine
23. Will the translations be difficult?
24. Why was she so cold?

(b.)

25. Was not her husband a coachman?
26. He has your letter but not mine
27. Do you prefer these soft apples to those?
28. Will she not be ashamed?
29. His cough is softer than yours
30. Do you prefer France to Germany?
31. Were the bravest soldiers Romans?
32. I prefer this ancient town to those
33. Our hats are in the boats with yours
34. Are these pretty flowers yours or mine?
35. Was the gardener hungry and thirsty?
36. They (f.) were thirsty but not hungry
37. Was your uncle very rich?
38. Those two beautiful girls are actresses
39. I prefer fresh oysters to cold meat
40. Are these long ladders yours?

(c.)

1. Give the future and conditional present of *garder* and *salir*.

2. Give the 2nd pers. pl. imperat. neg. of *pousser*, *effacer*, *obéir*, *finir*.

8. Give the fem. sing. of *faux*, *fou*, *frais*, *franc*, *flatteur*.

4. Translate: much time, more time, little time, no time.
5. With what auxiliary verb are the compound tenses conjugated? Give 3 examples.
6. Give the fem. of *entier*, *religieux*, *favori*, *vaste*, *singulier*, *heureux*, *secret*.
7. What is the difference between *le tour* and *la tour*; *le mémoire* and *la mémoire*; *le côté* and *la côte*?
8. With what aux. are reflexive verbs conjugated? Give 3 examples.
9. With what aux. are verbs of motion conjugated? Give 3 examples.
10. Put in the plural: *parles*, *qu'il eût*, *pensait*, *obéi*, *que je sois*.

EXERCISE 49.

In the sentence, **is this watch mine?** substitute all the nouns in Voc. 20, and the pronouns in their order as often as required; thus:

1. Is this watch mine?
2. Is this glove thine?
3. Are these cards his?
4. Is this paint box ours?

etc.

cette montre est-elle à moi?
ce gant est-il à toi?
ces cartes sont-elles à lui?
cette boîte à couleurs est-elle à nous?

etc.

50.

Put the words **what**, or **what a** (*quel*, *quelle*; *quels*, *quelles*) before every adjective in Voc. 28, adding a suitable noun, as indicated; thus:

What a well-furnished room
What a white fog
etc.

Quelle chambre bien-meublée
Quel brouillard blanc
etc.

51.

In the sentences **The German who** (*qui*) **is speaking**, **the actor whom** (*que*) **I know**, substitute alternately all the words from Voc. 26; thus:

1. The German who is speaking
2. The actor whom I know
3. The Englishman who is speaking
4. The American whom I know
etc.

- l'Allemand qui parle
l'acteur que je connais
l'Anglais qui parle

l'Américain que je connais
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 17.

(49—51.)

(a.)

1. What soft winds
2. What a charming view
3. The actor whom I see
4. What a ripe apple
5. The horses he is speaking
of
6. The brothers of whom he
speaks
7. The dog which I see
8. The friends whom I see
9. The friends of whom I speak
10. What good children
11. What a wealthy town
12. The town I speak of
13. The towns which I see
14. The Italian who...
15. The Italian whom...
16. The Italians whom...
17. The Frenchmen of whom...
18. What dirty copy-books
19. What cold water
20. The beautiful writing I
speak of.

(b.)

21. What a beautiful star
22. Is he a musician? No, he
is a painter
23. Is painting a lucrative art?

(b.)

24. Do you prefer those gloves
to these?
25. Yes, I prefer the white
(ones) to these
26. How beautiful this music is
27. Why are you so warm?
28. Are these pretty flowers
yours or mine?
29. They are my youngest
sister's
30. How beautiful they (f.) are
31. Yes, they are quite (*toutes*)
fresh
32. Whose new music is this?
33. It is the master's; how
difficult it is
34. The idlest boys in my class
35. It (f.) is William's. It (m.)
is my mother's
36. The ambitious generals of
whom we were reading
37. I prefer this short story to
that one
38. Short stories are often the
best
39. Why was she ashamed?
40. What a magnificent house;
whose is it?

(c.)

1. Give the past indef. and the pluperf. of *grandir* and *partir*.

2. Repeat the above negatively.

3. Translate: speaking, growing up, setting out.
Is there a plural form to these words?

4. Distinguish between *dont* and *donc*; *ver*, *vers*, *verre*, and *vert*; *lait* and *lait*.

5. Give the plural of *son tribunal*, *elle resta romaine*, *cette lutte fameuse*.

6. Give the feminine form of *muet*, *immobile*, *donné*, *guerriers*, *héros*.

7. When are *celui*, *celle*, *ceux*, *celles* to be used? Give one example of each.

8. Give the entire future perfect of *finir* with the English.

9. Repeat the above interrogatively.

10. Put any signs wanting in the words: *nous fumes*, *vous donnez*, *données*, *j'ai*, *a-t-il*, *recu*, *donnerent*, *qu'il obéit*.

EXERCISE 52.

In the sentence: **The friend of whom I am speaking** (or: whom I speak of), substitute for the word **friend** all the nouns in Voc. 19, conjugating the verb *parler* as far or as often as required; thus:

L'ami dont je parle
Les bagues dont tu parles
Le bâton dont il parle
etc.

53.

In the sentence: **Is that pretty top John's?** substitute successively all the words of Voc. 27, cols. (a), (b), (c); thus:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Is that pretty top John's? | cette jolie toupie est-elle à Jean? |
| 2. Is that new pencil Henry's? | ce crayon rouge est-il à Henri? |
| 3. Are these little pens Mary's? | ces petites épingles sont-elles à Marie? |
| etc. | etc. |

54.

Put the words **he who** (*celui qui*), **she who** (*celle qui*) alternately before all the words in Voc. 25; thus:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. He who is warm | celui qui a chaud |
| 2. She who is cold | celle qui a froid |
| 3. He who is hungry | celui qui a faim |
| etc. | etc. |

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 18.

(52—54.)

(a.)

- The authors we are thinking of
- The large red leaves you were thinking of
- What are you reading?
- You are a sailor, are you not?
- You are not a sailor, are you?
- Whose new shoes are those?
- They (m.) are John's or Robert's
- I was thinking of (à) you
- The playthings I think of so often
- Whose scissors are these?
- They (m.) are not my aunt's nor mine
- They (m.) are hers then, are they not?
- What do you fear?—The coachman's whip
- What does he say?—What were they eating?

(a.)

- Whose beautiful cows are these?
- They (f.) are the landlord's
- What do they admire?
- What is he burning?
- They are bricklayers, are they not?
- Whose nuts are these?—Helen's.

(b.)

- Whose soft voice is that?—My little sister's
- What (à quoi) is she thinking of?
- The lessons she is thinking of are too long
- What interesting letters
- Whose library is this?—My uncle's
- Is your uncle a celebrated writer?

(b.)

27. He has made the most fatal mistakes
 28. The meal was well cooked, was it not?
 29. You were thinking of (à) me, were you not?
 30. These clothes are the servants', are they not?
 31. Yes, how clean they (m.) are
 32. Some new clothes and some money
 33. The thickest counterpanes

(b.)

34. How complete that list is
 35. These poor beggars are Italians, are they not?
 36. This grammar is more complete than that one
 37. Whose is it (f.)?—De Porquet's
 38. Are you a skater?—I am (*je le suis*)
 39. What are they doing?
 40. This page is not the last, is it?

(c.)

1. *Appelle, éleve.* Conjugate in full the ind. pres. of these two verbs; and the imperf. subjunctive of *porter*.

2. Write the plural of *un grand homme, une grand' mère, le premier mois, un moulin à vent, une mer orangeuse.*

3. What mood, tense, and person are *reçu, que je reçoive, nous recevons, ne reçois-pas?*

4. Give the fem. plur. of *dernier, noble, oublieux, vrai, celui-là, ces, du.*

5. Give the entire past indef. subj. of *pâlir* with the English.

6. Give the entire pluperf. subj. of *aimer* negatively.

7. Give the pres. and past participles of *concevoir, devoir, vendre, descendre, finir.*

8. Give the degrees of comparison of *bon, mauvais, petit, grand.*

9. Decline "*lequel*" through its various cases, genders, and numbers.

10. Translate: *j'y vais; j'y pense; j'y suis; il y a un an; qu'y a-t-il?*

EXERCISE 55.

In the sentence **Whose top is this? It is John's**, substitute successively the words from Voc. 27, cols. (a), (c); thus:

Whose top is this?

It is John's

Whose pencils are these?

They are Henry's

etc.

à qui est cette toupie?

c'est celle de Jean

à qui sont ces crayons?

ce sont ceux d'Henri

etc.

56.

Conjugate the verb **avoir** (as far or as often as required) adding to each person successively the words:

beaucoup de, much, many

peu de, little, few

tant de, so much, so many,

and all the words from Voc. 22; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

1. I have much sugar

2. Thou hast few bricks

3. He has so much iron

etc.

j'ai beaucoup de sucre

tu as peu de briques

il a tant de fer

etc.

57.

Conjugate **avoir** negatively with **en** (some, any); thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

1. I have not any

2. Thou hast not any

etc.

je n'en ai pas

tu n'en as pas

etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 19.

(55—57.)

(a.)

1. Little hay

2. Little vinegar

3. Few bricks

(a.)

4. Few apples

5. He has so much leather

6. We have not any

(a.)

7. They will not have any
8. She would not have any
9. Have you any?
10. Shall you have any?
11. Will he have any good ones (f.)?
12. Had he any large ones (m.)?
13. No, he had not any
14. I have few mistakes
15. Have you any?
16. Had she any bad ones (f.)?
17. Shall I have any?
18. Too much pepper
19. Too little (*trop peu*) mustard
20. Have you any new ones (f.)?

(b.)

21. What did he steal?
22. Whose penknife is this?
23. What do they say?
24. Have you any better ones (f.)?
25. Whose slippers are these?
26. They (f.) are my uncle John's

(b.)

27. Whose marbles are these?
28. They (f.) are the little boys'
29. I have not any white ones (f.)
30. Too many black ones (m.) and no blue ones (m.)
31. The white horses which you were speaking (*imp.*) of
32. The Frenchman who has some new ones (m.)
33. Those little boats which you see
34. Those (m.) of which I speak; the small ones (m.)
35. What a bad pen; have you any good ones?
36. Is this parcel mine (*à moi*) or yours, or hers?
37. Are your parents at home (*chez vous*)?
38. How badly your rooms are furnished
39. How discontented you always are
40. We are too warm; we are very tired.

(c.)

1. What word is introduced in French after *beaucoup*, *peu*, etc., which is not expressed in English? Give 8 examples.
2. Conjugate in full, French and English, the future perfect of *vendre*.
3. Make the following sentences interrogative: *il a*, *il y a*, *elle sera*, *elle serait*, *il vendra*, *elles vendront*.
4. Give the pres. subj. third pers. pl. of *avoir*, *être*, *parler*, *agir*, *concevoir*, *vendre*, with the English.
5. Give the past indef. subj. of the above tenses, negatively, French and English.

6. What tense is *qu'il reçoive, recevez, il sera, fut-il, aura-t-il parlé, ils n'avaient pas donné*?

7. Put in the plural, *je suis, il vend, le héros, la croix, le mien, gros, toi, lui*.

8. What is the gender of nouns ending in *se, che, ade, aison, ée, ie, elle, ment*? Give 1 example of each.

9. Distinguish between *par, pars, part; le parti, la partie*.

10. Why: *de bonnes oranges*, but: *des oranges jaunes*?

EXERCISE 58.

Conjugate the verb **avoir** interrogatively with **en**, any; thus:

1. Have I any?	en ai-je?
2. Hast thou any?	en as-tu?
3. Has he any?	en a-t-il?
etc.	etc.

59.

Conjugate the verb **y avoir** interrogatively (as far or as often as required), adding successively all the words from Voc. 5, and prefixing **combien**; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

How many houses are there?	combien y a-t-il de maisons?
etc.	etc.

Imperfect.

How many artists were there?	combien y avait-il d'artistes?
etc.	etc.

60.

Conjugate the verb **avoir besoin**, to want, interrogatively, adding to each person successively all the words from Voc. 22; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Do I want sugar ?
Dost thou want bricks ?
etc.

ai-je besoin de sucre ?
as-tu besoin de briques ?
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 20.

(58—60.)

(a.)

1. How many leaves are there?
2. Do they want men?
3. Does she want flour?
4. How much mustard is there?
5. How many pages will there be?
6. Do you want any earth?
7. Will she want any flour?
8. Eleven times ten are 110
9. How many mistakes are there?
10. Would he want leather?
11. Five times 125 are (*font*) 625
12. Seventeen times 134 are 2,278
13. How many pears will there be?
14. How much cotton was there?
15. 213 times 199 are (*font*) 42,387
16. Will they want any salt?
17. Would she have wanted sand?
18. Did she want any rice?
19. How much gravel is there ?
20. Will he not want some sand?

(b.)

21. How much cold ham will there be?
22. What fine corn—Whose is it(*m.*)?—It is Mr. Brown's
23. The old gentleman of whom I speak is an Englishman
24. How cold you are—How warm I am
25. Do you not prefer this (*one, f.*) to that (*one, m.*)?
26. Is the grass green?—Yes, it is very green
27. What big trees—they are yours, are they not?
28. No, they (*m.*) are my neighbour's—They are very old
29. Is the river (*f.*) very broad?—No, it is narrow
30. Why were your sisters afraid?
31. How many mistakes are there?
32. There would not have been any mistakes, would there?
33. Why do you prefer this brandy to that?
34. Because it is stronger, it is very dear

(b.)

35. Is Africa larger than Europe?—Is it smaller?
 36. Are you thinking of those bad actions?
 37. The finest days and the warmest

(b.)

38. Those ladies whom I see, and who see me
 39. What does he say?—He says he wants money
 40. 101 times 101 are (*font*) 10,201.

(c.)

1. Give the verb *y avoir* in full, French and English.
2. Repeat the above interrogatively.
3. Write out "11 times" in French.
4. Give the plur. of *œil de bœuf, moulin à vent, chef-d'œuvre, habit brodé, vieil arbre, cet œil*.
5. Give the fem. of *prêtre, chanteur, marié, roi, prince, cheval, chien, âne*.
6. What is the difference between *vin, vingt, vain, vint* and *vint*, all pronounced alike?
7. What is the difference between *verre de vin* and *verre à vin*; *tasse de thé* and *tasse à thé*; *il est froid*, *il a froid*, and *il fait froid*?
8. Give the 2nd pers. plur. of the future of *porter, grandir, devoir*, French and English.
9. Give the pres. part. of *sortir, salir, mentir, sentir, obéir, bâtir, finir, tenir, rôtir*.
10. Give the plur. of *l'homme le plus ambitieux, le jeu le plus amusant*.

EXERCISE 61.

Write out the **multiplication table** from 7 times to 9 times, inclusive; thus:

Sept fois un font sept
 Sept fois deux font quatorze
 etc.

62.

Repeat Ex. 59, giving the French question only and the answer, introducing the **numbers** from 21 upwards; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Combien y-a-t-il de maisons ?		Il y en a vingt et un.
etc.		etc.

Imperfect.

Combien y avait-il d'artistes ?		Il y en avait vingt-deux.
etc.		etc.

63.

Conjugate the verb *y en avoir* (1) affirmatively; (2) negatively; (3) interrogatively; and (4) neg.interrogatively; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

1. There are some		il y en a
2. There are not any		il n'y en a pas
3. Are there any ?		y'en a-t-il ?
4. Are there not any ?		n'y en a-t-il pas ?

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 21.

(61—63.)

(a.)

1. How many theatres are there?
2. How many pianos were there?
3. There were thirteen
4. There are not any matches
5. Yes, there are two boxes
6. There were not any to-day
7. How many balls are there?
8. There are fifteen
9. How many minutes are there?
10. There are 25

(a.)

11. Are there any more (*encore*)?
12. Is there any more?
13. Would there be any?
14. There would not have been any
15. Would there have been some?
16. No, there would not have been any at all (*du tout*)
17. Which of these armchairs is the best?
18. Which of these eggs is the best?

(a.)

19. Which of these basins is the best?
 20. There will be some to-day.

(b.)

21. How many trees are there in the garden?
 22. There are nineteen
 23. How many ties are there in the box?
 24. There are two black (ones) and three blue (ones)
 25. Which of these two white ties do you like best?
 26. There were not any pretty ones
 27. We shall have some white ones next week
 28. Will there be much fruit this year?

(b.)

29. There will not be any; there is no fine weather
 30. Do they want any money?
 31. Would they have wanted a new house?
 32. No, they have one (f.), a very fine one
 33. How many times have you wanted me (*de moi*)?
 34. Many large books — too many fine days
 35. Nineteen times 3 are 57
 36. There are some good ones (m.) and some bad
 37. Whose rings are those on the table?
 38. They are that young lady's
 39. There would not have been any
 40. What a beautiful moon how round she is.

(c.)

1. Translate: Eating, I spell, we spell, advancing, we advance, I receive, receive (*pl.*), we swim.

2. What tense are: *avançons, va, qu'il soit, épelé, nageant, il aurait donné*?

3. Give the fem. of *triste, long, heureux, gai, fou, riche, doux*; and the fem. plur. of *sec, il, nous, positif, vrai, bon*.

4. *Perdit, donne, reçu.* Conj. the whole past indefinite of these verbs, interrogatively.

5. Give the 1st. pers. sing. of each tense, simple and compound, of *aller*, to go, with English.

6. What is the fem. of *notre, leur, je, noble*?

7. How is "than" translated after a comparative? Give 3 examples.

8. What does *même* mean in each of the expressions: *moi-même, même moi, la même faute*?

9. Give the entire future, with the English, of the verb *aller*.

10. Express the emphatic future: I will go, he shall go, you shall learn.

EXERCISE 64.

In the question: **Which of these pockets is the best?** substitute successively all the nouns from Voc. 21; thus:

Which of these pockets is the best?	laquelle de ces poches est la meilleure?
Which of these roses is the best?	
etc.	etc.

65.

Give the Names of the English Sovereigns since the Norman Conquest in their order, adding to each **the date of accession**; thus:

Guillaume premier; mil soixante-six
etc.

66.

For the **date** given in the model below, substitute all the dates in Voc. 29; thus:

He died:	Il est mort:
on the 24th of March, 1848,	le vingt-quatre mars, dix-huit
at 2 o'clock in the morning	cent quarante-huit à deux
	heures du matin.
on the 5th of April, etc.	

—and write the Nos. in Voc. 80 in words.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 22.

(64—66.)

(a.)

1. James II.
2. Henry VIII.
3. June 29
4. August 11
5. September 2, 1841
6. Monday, June 7
7. At half-past 4
8. Twenty-five pounds
9. £10 4s. 6d.
10. Louis the XIV.
11. Napoleon I.
12. Twelve o'clock (noon)
13. Midnight
14. Tuesday, April 17
15. 1879, 1768
16. Ten minutes to 10
17. One hundred pounds
18. Three o'clock in the after-noon
19. £450 10s.
20. A quarter to 9.

(b.)

21. He died on the 11th of June 1871
22. She was (*est*) born on New Year's day
23. George III. reigned for 60 years
24. My birthday is on the 12th of September
25. How much money will there be?

(b.)

26. £27 9s. 6d.
27. How many times have you been hungry?
28. Whose letter is this that was written at half past-nine?
29. It (*ſ*.) is the governess's; the one she was speaking of
30. What are you listening (to)? The clock striking (which strikes) eleven
31. I have bought 219 sheep and 37 cows
32. What a large sum I have paid
33. Whose well-furnished room is this?
34. January the 19th, at half-past two
35. The 31st of March, 1862, (in) the evening
36. George I., George II., George IV.
37. The 200th—200 boys—321 soldiers—80 horses
38. The 1st of the month—two and a-half
39. Fifty miles; two thousand paces
40. One hundred and twenty-one and a-half.

(c.)

1. When does the word *cent* take an *s*? Give 2 examples.
2. When does the word *mille* take an *s*?

8. Distinguish between: *je souris, une souris; le mort, la mort; un poste, la poste; le voile, la voile; un somme, la somme.*

4. What is the difference in the use of *mille* and *mil*?

5. Why *une demi-heure*, but *une heure et demie, nu-pieds*, but *pieds nus*?

6. Where is the adj. usually placed with reference to the noun? Give 8 examples and 8 exceptions.

7. After which verbs can you omit *pas* or *point*?

8. Translate: No; not I; not yet; not at all; not only.

9. Give the past parts. masc. plur. of *juger, sentir, concevoir, devoir, gronder.*

10. What part of speech are *avant*, before, and *devant*, before?—Translate: before my arrival; before the fire.

EXERCISE 67.

Give all the **sums** mentioned in Voc. 81, in French money, reckoning 10 pence (100 centimes) to the franc; thus:

£1 17s. 8d.* = quarante-cinq francs vingt centimes (or) 45f. 20c.

£2 6s. 4d. =

etc.

68.

Put the words: hundred, hundred and eighty,
hundred and twenty-two,
thousand

after all numbers from 1 to 9; thus:

* £1 17s. 8d. = 87s. 8d.

= 452d.

= 45 francs 20 centimes.

1. One hundred ; one hundred and eighty One hundred and twenty-two One thousand	cent; cent quatre-vingts cent vingt-deux mille
2. Two hundred; two hundred and eighty Two hundred and twenty-two Two thousand	deux cents; deux cent quatre- vingts deux cent vingt-deux deux mille
3. Three etc.	etc.

69.

Give all the **numbers** from 69 to 99; thus:

69 soixante-neuf
70 soixante-dix
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 23.

(67—69.)

(a.)	(b.)
1. Thirty - four. Nineteen. Forty-one	21. There are here five hundred persons
2. Eighty-nine. Seventy-one. Eleven	22. How many persons are there?—220
3. Two hundred and fifty-one	23. How many days are there in the year?
4. Three hundred and seven- teen	24. Three hundred and sixty- five
5. A hundred and one. Five hundred	25. How old are you?—I am 23 years old
6. Eighty. Eighty-three	26. How much are nine times eleven?—99
7. One thousand. One hundred. Once	27. There are 26 letters in the alphabet
8. Eleven hundred. Ninety- nine	28. Hundreds of miles
9. Two thousand. Two thou- sand five hundred	29. Thousands of small birds
10. Sixty-one. Seventy-one. Eighty-one	30. The 25th representation
	31. Is this horse worth eighty- five pounds?

(a.)

11. Ninety-one. A hundred and one men
12. Seventy-four thousand nine hundred
13. Eight hundred and forty-nine
14. Twenty-six thousand three hundred and nine
15. 52. 64. 78. 88. 94. 111. 125
16. 181. 191. 200. 201. 321. 442
17. 564. 671. 892. 901
18. 1004. 2621. 1879
19. 300. 400. 500. 600. 700
20. 804. 425. 536. 627. 728

(b.)

32. No, it is not worth half (*m.*)
33. It is the first time and it (*ce*) will be the last
34. There are 7 days in the week and 52 weeks in the year
35. More than (*de*) 8,000 pounds, half-a-guinea
36. Three times; once more. Two and (a) half
37. It is half-past three. A quarter to four
38. Twenty-five minutes to one
39. Three hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and nine
40. Five million three hundred and twenty-six thousand.

(c.)

1. What is the difference between *quand* and *quant à*.
2. What difference do you make in the French verb between "I speak" and "I am speaking," etc.?
3. Give the pres. 3rd sing. and plur. of *aller*, *voir*, *croire*, *demander*, *faire*.
4. How are the particles *ci* and *là* used? Give 3 examples.
5. Translate: However rich he may be; whatever you may think; whoever you may be.
6. Give the imperf. subj. 3rd sing. of *donner*, *finir*, *recevoir*, *vendre*, *aller*, *savoir*, *vouloir*, *prendre*, *faire*, *rire*.
7. Translate: He stammers; we stammer; he employs; we employ; I lead (*mener*), we lead.
8. Translate: We pray; we are praying; we laugh; we were laughing.
9. Give the fem. past part. of *voir*, *acquérir*, *créer*, *connaître*, *prêter*.
10. Translate: I digest; I yield; we trace; threatening; go away (sing.); I hate; they hate.

EXERCISE 70.

Give the **terminations** only of the simple tenses of a regular verb of the **1st conjugation**; thus :

INDICATIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	
-e	-ons
-es	-ez
-e	-ent
etc.	etc.

71.

Conjugate the verb **accepter**, to accept, **interrogatively**; thus :

INDICATIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	
Do I accept?	*est-ce que j'accepte ?
Dost thou accept ?	acceptes-tu ?
&c.	etc.

72.

Conjugate the verb **acheter**, to buy, in those tenses and persons only, where a **grave accent** is required; thus :

INDICATIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	
I buy	j'achète
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 24.

(70—72.)

(a.)	(a.)
1. We do not jump	5. He buys
2. I was not jumping	6. They will buy
3. Does he accept	7. I had accepted
4. Accepted (f.)	8. We did not jump

* Using the form "est-ce que" in *this one person only* of *this one tense*.

(a.)

9. That they might jump
10. Is he buying?
11. Bought (*f.pl.*)
12. Would he accept?
13. Do not buy
14. I should have jumped
15. They will not accept
16. Will they buy?
17. Have they accepted?
18. Had he jumped
19. We did not buy
20. We were buying.

(b.)

21. Whose money is this?—It is mine
22. I have bought much corn; it is very dear
23. Who is listening?—Does he listen?
24. What are you reading?—A long letter
25. How long you are! Why do you not come?
26. The little children are buying new toys
27. Let us buy some newspapers, shall we?

(b.)

28. She will sing some new songs
29. The books which you are cutting open
30. I am mending my desk; I want some nails
31. How hungry we were; we bought some new bread
32. You will spend all your money, and your friend's too
33. Mr. W.'s new houses are ready
34. Let us translate the most difficult pieces
35. We are coming—They are drawing
36. What a blue sky—What pretty white clouds
37. How many words are there in this book?
38. Twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine
39. She died on the 17th April at 8 o'clock in the morning
40. We shall dance until 3 o'clock in the morning.

(c.)

1. Give the 2nd pers. plur. of *je dis, je fais, je meurs, je peux, je sais*.

2. Explain the difference, if any, between *bénie* and *bénite, fleurissait* and *florissait, je peux* and *je puis*.

3. Give the pres. subj. 1st pers. pl. of *vouloir, savoir, s'en aller, revenir, arroser, mettre, mourir*.

4. Give the pres. part of *vaincre, taire, traire, rire, apprendre, moudre, boire, courir*.

5. Conjugate the verb *falloir* in full.
6. What 3 classes of verbs are conjugated with *être* in French?
7. Give the imp. mood 2nd pers. pl. of the verbs *se lever*, *se souvenir*, *se baisser*.
8. In what cases does the past part. agree, when conjugated with *avoir*? Give 3 examples.
9. Give the future tense 1st pers. sing. of the verbs *envoyer*, *mourir*, *faire*, *revoir*, *acquérir*.
10. With what does the past part. agree, when it is conjugated with *être*?

EXERCISE 73.

Conjugate the verb **avancer**, to advance, negatively, in those tenses and persons only which require **a cedilla**; thus :

	INDICATIVE.	
	<i>Present.</i>	
We advance		nous avançons
	<i>Imperfect.</i>	
I was advancing etc.		j'avançais etc.

74.

Conjugate the verb **appeler**, to call, interrogatively, in those tenses and persons only where the **"l" is doubled**; thus :

	INDICATIVE.	
	<i>Present.</i>	
Do I call? etc.		est-ce que j'appelle? * etc.

75.

Conjugate the verb **employer**, to employ, in those tenses and persons only where the **"y" is changed into "i"**; thus :

	INDICATIVE.	
	<i>Present.</i>	
I employ etc.		j'emploie etc.

* See note p. 49.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 25.

(73—75.)

(a.)

1. We are advancing
2. They were advancing
3. He calls
4. Does he call ?
5. You call
6. Call (*pl.*) louder
7. They employ
8. Do we employ ?
9. We advanced
10. They advanced
11. Do we call ?
12. Do we advance ?
13. Were they calling ?
14. Did he employ ?
15. Call (*pl.*)
16. Do not call (*sing.*)
17. That he might advance
18. That we may call
19. We will call
20. They will not employ.

(b.)

21. The troops were advancing their guns
22. What men shall you employ for those works ?
23. The landlord's—they are the best in (*de*) the town
24. How many times have you called ?
25. Did William III. live in this century ?

(b.)

26. Are my father's shoes ready ? he wants two pairs
27. He employs all the men whom you see
28. All the workmen who work here are good
29. What cold water you give me ! Have you any warm ?
30. There is very little sugar in my tea
31. I regret that I have not any
32. I shall have some very fine ones soon
33. How many pupils are there ? —There are 99
34. There will be 103 (the) next week
35. Have you any very intelligent ones (*f.*)
36. Yes, many—they (*f.*) are very good (*fortes*), in French
37. Do they (*f.*) want any lessons ?
38. They still want good lessons
39. Henry the first—The 2nd of March—20 horses
40. 1724—A quarter to 11—£15 10s. 0d. (in French money).

(c.)

1. Give the entire pres. indic. and pres. subj. of the verbs *acheter* and *se promener*.

2. What is the meaning of *l'un l'autre*, *l'un et l'autre* *tous les deux*, *tous les deux jours* ?

8. Translate : how much ; as much as ; not much ; not so much ; much more ; I am much obliged to you.

4. Give the past anterior 1st person plur. of the verbs *partir*, *sortir*, *revenir*, *descendre*, *monter*, French and English.

5. Repeat the above in the pluperfect 3rd pers. sing. fem., negatively.

6. In translating such locutions as : The boy I spoke *to*, the adventure I read *of*, the street we walk *through*, what is done with the words in italics ?

7. Also in the locutions, to ask *for*, to send *for*, to look *at*, to meet *with*, etc.

8. Give the participle pres. of *fut*, *dort*, *vienne*, *avoir*, *tienne*, *voyez*, *couvrez*, *dites*, *savez*.

9. Translate : *Je vais chez moi ; j'aurai dû vous en parler ; il vient de me le dire ; il est venu me dire ; dites, donc !*

10. Explain the difference between, *un seul homme*, and *un homme seul* ; *un grand homme*, *un homme grand* ; *la dernière semaine*, *la semaine dernière*.

EXERCISE 76.

Conjugate the verb **manger**, to eat, in those tenses and persons only which require a mute "e" to soften the "g" (before a, o) ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

We are eating
etc.

|

nous mangeons
etc.

77.

Conjugate the reflexive verb **se baisser**, to stoop ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Simple Tenses.

Present.

I stoop
etc.

|

je me baisse
etc.

*Compound Tenses.**Past indefinite.*

I have stooped
etc.

je me suis baissé
etc.

78.

Give the **past participles** of all verbs in Voc. 32;
thus :

<i>Masc. Sing.</i>	<i>Fem. Sing.</i>	<i>Masc. Plur.</i>	<i>Fem. Plur.</i>
accepté	acceptée	acceptés	acceptées
admiré	admiration	admirés	admiration
etc.			

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 26.

(76-78.)

(a.)

1. I was eating
2. We eat
3. You were eating
4. Let us eat
5. Stoop down
6. Do not stoop down
7. Will he walk ?
8. She has asked
9. She has eaten
10. Did she stoop ?
11. Would she have stooped ?
12. You should not have walked (out)
13. Fetched (*f.pl.*), admired (*m.pl.*)
14. That we might eat
15. I will walk about
16. They (*f.*) would have stooped
17. Sent (*m.pl.*). I have not eaten
18. We were eating
19. Has he walked (out) ?
20. We have not stooped

(b.)

21. Get up ; it is 7 o'clock.—
We are ready (*m.*)
22. I shall not walk out to-day. Shall (*et*) you ?
23. We were eating cakes and drinking wine
24. They employ all these children and those
25. The most ridiculous stories
26. Have you any change ?—
Yes, I have some
27. How many times did they wash ?
28. Does he go to bed early or late ?
29. We crept in and ate all the cherries
30. They (*f.*) would have fallen asleep soon
31. Why do they laugh at (*de*) us ?—I do not know
32. Let us walk out ; we can rest afterwards

(b.)

33. They complained of you.
Do you remember?
34. Yes, I remember. We
will complain of them too
35. He would have mistrusted
us if he had known
36. Do these flowers fade in
the sun?

(b.)

37. They (*f.*) would have faded
if we had not taken them
in
38. I took cold. Did my
brother take cold?
39. Make haste. Is he making
haste?
40. Is she not making haste?
Do not go away.

(c.)

1. What is the meaning of *belle-mère*, *beau-père*, *petit-fils*, *beau-frère*, *belle-sœur*, *arrière petit-fils*, *aïeuls*, *grand'mère*, *gendre*, *bru*?

2. Translate : *à peine*, *jusqu'à ce que*, *jusque-là*, *en bas*, *en haut*, *la nuit* (adv.), *le jour* (adv.), *à midi*, *tous les soirs*, *toute la journée*.

3. Give the pres. and past part. of : *fais*, *pouvons*, *changer*, *va*, *naître*, *cède*, *renvoient*, *vit*, *vivre*, *vient*.

4. Put in the sing. : *ces cruautés*, *nos biens*, *nous ne pouvons les* (fem.) *défendre*.

5. Translate : before going out, after having written, until he returns, whatever you may say.

6. Give the pres. tense ind. entire of *coudre*, *mourir*, *vouloir*, and *savoir*.

7. Put in the plural : *notre montagne*, *la voix*, *ce lieu*, *monsieur*, *gentilhomme*, *le ciel*, *une arme à feu*, *un verre à vin*, *un post-scriptum*.

8. Give the entire past indefinite, with the English, interrogatively, of the verb *s'en apercevoir*.

9. Give the masc. of *veuve* and *douce*; the fem. of *merveilleux* and *tiers*.

10. Distinguish between *pria* and *priât*, *fut* and *fût*, *sut* and *sût*, *fit* and *fît*.

EXERCISE 79.

Show that both the negative particles **ne...pas** precede the infinitive mood, by placing before all verbs in Voc. 82 the words "it is a pity not to;" thus:

It is a pity not to accept	c'est dommage de ne pas ac- cepter
It is a pity not to admire	c'est dommage de ne pas ad- mirer
etc.	etc.

80.

Conjugate the verb **se laver les mains**, interrogatively, omitting the second person singular; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Do I wash my hands?	*est-ce que je me lave les mains?
Does he wash his hands?	se lave-t-il les mains?
etc.	etc.

81.

Conjugate the indicative mood of the verb **ne jamais se rappeler**, omitting the second person singular; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I never remember	je ne me rappelle jamais
He never remembers	il ne se rappelle jamais
etc.	etc.

* Using the form *est-ce que* in this one person only of this one tense.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 27.

(79—81.)

(a.)

1. He hopes not to go
2. We hope not to set out
3. Is he washing his hands?
4. Will she wash her hands?
5. Wash your face
6. It is a pity not to wash your hands
7. Why do you never remember?
8. He never remembers
9. Remember to wash your hands
10. He is wrong not to sing
11. She was right not to dance
12. You would be ashamed not to go
13. Let us wash
14. Let us wash our hands
15. Let us wash our dogs
16. What a pity not to wash
17. She will never remember
18. Will she never remember?
19. I wish not to go there
20. I should never have remembered.

(b.)

21. Get under shelter if it rains
22. Does he intend not to accept the invitation
23. You will take cold if you wash in warm water

(b.)

24. You will never remember so many things
25. Make haste and (de) go to sleep
26. I have cut my finger
27. He has broken his leg, has he not?
28. Shall you remember not to go before eleven?
29. We rise early and go to bed very late.
30. She made a mistake several times
31. We escaped on the 19th of June, 1872
32. Stand upright. Now you may sit down
33. I do not wonder that you want new shoes
34. Do you remember where we (f.) stopped? *
35. Nineteen times 23 are 437
36. There is no time. Go away and make haste
37. There would have been time if you had dressed more quickly
38. Those who fall asleep easily are (se porter) well
39. Recompense all those who have behaved well
40. When shall you have your hair cut?

(c.)

1. Translate: *Personne n'est venu—deux personnes.*
2. Give the past part. fem. sing. of *résoudre, mourir, savoir, boire, avoir, lire.*

* Transl. "have stopped."

3. Distinguish between *le conte*, *le comte*, and *le compte*.

4. Distinguish between *à moins que*, *du moins*, *au moins*, *moins que*.

5. Translate: you say, seen, I shall send, he goes away, knows, she has gone out, has she? what do you say?

6. Translate: *ayant*, *avant*, *avons*, *sachant*, *savant*, *de bonne heure*, *à la bonne heure*, *quel bonheur*!

7. What is the difference between *neuf* and *nouveau*; *servir* and *se servir de*?

8. Translate *avoir faim*, *avoir raison*, and conjugate them both through the pluperfect interrogatively with the English.

9. What is the difference between *grandir* and *agrandir*, *acheter* and *racheter*, *le capital* and *la capitale*, *le cours* and *la cour*.

10. Translate: *nous sommes tous prêts à sortir*, and *nous sommes tout prêts à sortir*.

EXERCISE 82.

Give the **terminations** of a regular verb of the **second conjugation** (-ir), thus:—

INDICATIVE.

Present.

-is		-issons
-is		-issez
-it		-issent
etc.		etc.

88.

Conjugate the verb **obéir**, to obey, **interrogatively**; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Do I obey?		* est-ce que j'obéis?
Dost thou obey?		obéis-tu?
etc.		etc.

* See note to Exercise 80, p. 56.

84.

Show that the **imperf. ind.** and **pres. subj.** are formed from the **pres. part.**, using the verbs in Voc. 98; thus:

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pr. Part.</i>	<i>Imp. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Subj.</i>
punir	punissant	je punissais	que je punisse.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 28.

(82—84.)

(a.)

1. Filling. I was filling
1. Running. He was running
2. Feeling. That I may feel
8. Sleeping. You were sleeping
4. They are finishing
5. She will finish
6. Have you finished
7. Has she finished
8. That he might grow
9. That they (f.) might grow
10. Building. I was building
11. That you might fill
12. She would have finished
13. To punish. Punishing. He was punishing
14. We shall not obey
15. That they may have obeyed
16. To seize. Seizing. That you may seize
17. Seize. Do not seize. Let us seize
18. To open. Opening. We were opening
19. Building. Filling. Discovering
20. I was building. I was filling

(b.)

21. Remember to (*de*) behave well
22. Sit down. Everybody is sitting down
23. If you are warm wash your hands and face
24. These dishonest men have grown rich too quickly
25. Would they (*m.*) have grown rich if they had been honest?
26. Why do you laugh at me? Because you are falling asleep
27. Do not go to sleep. Wake up
28. Let us run away. They will be astonished (*s'étonner*) not to find us
29. I shall go there (*se rendre*) for (*pendant*) 3 weeks
30. Have some new shoes made, and some fine shirts
31. We learn to stand properly and to behave well
32. We are always well in the (*à la*) country, are we not?

(b.)

33. Let us go (and) bathe, exclaimed he
 34. It was a pity not to bathe. The water was not at all cold
 35. Did your sisters enjoy (*f. pl.*) themselves?
 36. What an intelligent man. Is it true he is an Italian?

(b.)

37. Strong beer. Interesting books. Healthy towns
 38. Many white houses. Few pretty women
 39. Do you prefer these large apples to those?
 40. To call. I call. To employ. They employ. He began.

(c.)

1. Conjugate the entire future of *courir, mourir envoyer*.
 2. Translate : *je l'ai fait faire, je l'ai fait, que faites-vous ?*
 3. Distinguish between *une femme seule* and *une seule femme*.
 4. Give the fem. of *traitre, turc, vieux, le mien, leur, sot favori, roux, rouge, bas, long, malin, bon*.
 5. *Dit, voyez, croit*. Give the full imperative of these verbs.
 6. Translate : *assister à, avertissement, garder, physique, libraire, attendre, lecture*.
 7. Translate : apartment, address, the committee, the parliament, agreeable, enemy, honest, the eleventh (*fem.*), the harp, the hour.
 8. Give the past part. of *lire, voir, prendre, savoir, mourir, pouvoir, tenir, vendre, rire*.
 9. Distinguish between *pays, patrie, campagne*.
 10. Translate : *chaque, chacun, aucun, quelqu'un, quelques pêches, quelquefois, quoique*.

EXERCISE 85.

Give the **terminations** of a regular verb of the **3rd conjugation** (*-eroir*); thus :

INDICATIVE. <i>Present.</i>	
-ois	-evons
-ois	-avez
-oit	-oivent
etc.	etc.

86.

Conjugate the verb **concevoir**, to conceive, **negatively**; thus :

INDICATIVE. <i>Present.</i>	
I do not conceive etc.	je ne conçois pas etc.

87.

Conjugate the verb **devoir beaucoup d'argent** in the 1st pers. sing. and 2nd pers. pl. of each tense ; thus :

INDICATIVE. <i>Present.</i>	
I owe much money You owe etc.	Je dois beaucoup d'argent Vous devez etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 29.

(85—87.)

(a.)

1. I receive. I perceive. I owe
2. I was receiving. I was perceiving. I was owing
3. Received. Perceived. Owed
4. That I may receive. That I may owe.
5. Receiving. Conceiving. Owning
6. He owes much money
7. How much money does she owe ?
8. They do not owe any money
9. They perceive. They owe
10. Does he owe much money ?
11. What do they (m.) owe ?
12. Who receives the money ?

(a.)

13. He would have owed
14. Would he have perceived ?
15. They would not have owed
16. We received the money
17. We did not owe
18. What will he owe ?
19. Having perceived. Having owed
20. I shall owe. I owed. That I may owe.

(b.)

21. He does not perceive your numerous mistakes
22. Stoop down and pick up some little stones

(b.)

23. I was so hungry that I ate all the meat
24. Those who owe much money will pay first
25. I have received several long letters this morning
26. Come here—we will rest on this bench
27. Will there be many people (*de monde*)?
28. The 30th August—very early in the morning (*de grand matin*)
29. Do you remember the happy days they are speaking of?
30. Whose newspaper is this? The captain's
31. I thought (*croyais*) that it was yours (*à vous*)

(b.)

32. You were mistaken—I do not subscribe to any paper
33. How many times I have read that interesting book!
34. Who is cold?—My little brothers are very cold
35. Do you not prefer these paintings to those drawings?
36. There are good and bad men in all (the) parts of the world
37. Belgium, France, Russia, and Spain are in Europe
38. Do not ask silly questions—You will get no answer
39. Are the children happy? Is the weather fine?
40. Was your friend a sportsman?—Yes, a fisherman.

(c.)

1. Give the singular of *maur*, *bijour*, *baux*; the fem. of *bref*, *sec*, *menteur*, *loup*, and the plural of *chef-lieu*, *chef-d'œuvre*, *tête à tête*.

2. Write the 1st person sing. of each simple tense of the verbs *voyez*, *naquit*, *viens*.

3. How is "than" translated after a comp. degree? Give 4 examples.

4. Give the plural of *cette*, *la sienne*, *celui-ci*, *celle-là*, *au mien*, *duquel*, *c'est*, *est-ce*?

5. Why the subj. in *le seul que nous ayons*; *de peur qu'elle ne tombât*; *le plus petit que j'aie jamais vu*?

6. When does the past part. conjugated with *avoir* agree, and with what?

7. Give the entire pres. subj. of *s'en aller*, negatively.

8. Does *le*, him, or *lui*, to him, go first in a sentence? Give 3 examples.
9. Distinguish between *mil*, *mille*, and *milles*.
10. Give the 3rd pers. plur. of each simple tense of *moudre*.

EXERCISE 88.

Conjugate the verb **apercevoir**, omitting those persons of each tense which take no cedilla; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

J'aperçois, tu aperçois, il aperçoit, ils aperçoivent
etc.

89.

Give the **terminations** of a verb of the **4th conjugation** (-re); thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

-s		-ons
-s		-ez
—		-ent
etc.		etc.

90.

Conjugate the verb **vendre**, to sell, **interrogatively**, prefixing *que*? what? thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

What do I sell?		Que vends-je?
		Que vends-tu?
etc.		etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 30.

(88—90.)

(a.)

1. They have come down
2. Have they (*f.*) come down?
3. What is he selling?

(a.)

4. What will they sell?
5. They perceive
6. That I may perceive

(a.)

7. We perceived — they perceived
8. She would have gone down
9. Would she not have gone down?
10. That they might have gone down
11. What does he perceive?
12. What does she not perceive?
13. We had descended
14. Had she not descended?
15. You would have perceived
16. You (*f.*) would have gone down, would you not?
17. Let them (*f.*) perceive
18. Let them (*f.*) go down
19. What will he have sold?
20. Is she going down?

(b.)

21. She would have gone down if she had been hungry
22. Will that gentleman sell his two fine horses?
23. Yes, for he owes much money
24. How beautiful they (*m.*) are; are they not?
25. You never remember to wash your hands

(b.)

26. I always remember; but there was no warm water
27. Was there not a sum of £1 10s. in the box?
28. No, there was very little money in it (*dedans*)
29. Here is my watch; where is his, and yours?
30. Which of these houses should you prefer?
31. I should prefer that which is the largest
32. Those who live in small towns
33. Curious women; beautiful women
34. Proud horses; young horses; restive horses
35. The happiest children in the (*du*) world
36. Brave soldiers — wounded soldiers
37. Were those poor soldiers wounded in this war?
38. The year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one
39. The workmen whom they employ earn much money
40. This tree and that one are both dead.

(c.)

1. Give the plural of *bal*, *général*, *hôpital*, *opéra*, *corail*, *gouvernail*, *gentilhomme*.
2. Give the fem. of *gentil*, *vil*, *inquiet*, *tiers*, *inférieur*, *enchanteur*, *auteur*.
3. Give the imperative of the verbs *s'en aller*, *s'en souvenir*.

4. Repeat the above negatively.
5. Distinguish between *avant* and *devant*, *après* and *d'après*, *ailleurs* and *d'ailleurs*.
6. Translate: *I used to read every morning, and I was reading when you came in.*
7. Give the 1st pers. pl. of the pres. ind. of *manger*, *menacer*, *que je vaille*, *il jette*, *va*.
8. Give the two past participles of *bénir*, *résoudre*, *absoudre*.
9. Give the first three pers. of the pres. ind. of *coudre*, *moudre*, *mourir*, *prendre*, *perdre*, *dire*, and *faire*.
10. Give the entire future of *courir*, *mourir*, *acquérir*.

EXERCISE 91.

Conjugate the compound tenses only of the verb **descendre**, omitting the 2nd pers. sing., and giving the **masc.** and **fem.** forms in the 3rd pers. sing. and plural; thus:

INDICATIVE.	
<i>Past Indefinite.</i>	
I went down	je suis descendu
He went down	il est descendu
She went down	elle est descendue
etc.	etc.

92.

Give the **imperative mood** 2nd pers. pl. of all verbs in Voc. 82, which are of the 1st conj. (-er), adding the pron. **le**, it; thus:

Fetch it	cherchez-le
etc.	etc.

93.

Repeat the preceding exercise, using the **negative form**, and adding the pron. **la**, it; thus:

Do not look for it	ne la cherchez pas
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 31.

(91—93.)

(a.)

1. Fetch it. Do not fetch it
2. Smoke it. Do not smoke it
3. Drink it (*f.*). They will drink it
4. I will read it. Do not read it
5. You will soon spend it
6. Why do you strike him (*le*) ?
7. Do not leave it there
8. You will do it
9. They will open it (*f.*)
10. Do not sing it this evening
11. Dry it (*f.*). Mend them. Do not mend them
12. Translate it well
13. You will find her
14. Fold it (*f.*) up. Do not fold it up
15. Look for it. You will look for it
16. You will smell of (*l'*) eau de Cologne
17. Do not shut the door. Shut the doors
18. Kill it. Do not kill it
19. You will kill them
20. Do not forget her.

(b.)

21. Which of these letters did you write (*écrite*) ?
22. The one which is folded up (*f.*)
23. How many books are there on those shelves ?

(b.)

24. More than (*de*) a thousand, and good ones
25. What a beautiful bird. Do not kill it
26. Listen (*to*) him, you will hear many amusing things
27. Do not kill it (*f.*). It (*f.*) will soon begin to sing
28. Struck. Struck (*f.s.*). Struck (*m. pl.*). Struck (*f.pl.*)
29. We eat. We call. I call. Call him
30. Do you wonder that he does not smoke ?
31. He rose from his (*du*) bed, and went out walking
32. Do not drink those hot drinks, they are unwholesome
33. Do I accept ? Does he read well ?
34. He buys. He employs. We eat. I lead
35. Perceived. Received. I hate her. We hate him
36. What an old cheese. What green fields
37. Return it if you like (*voulez*)
38. Do not return it. He will keep it
39. Will there be many people ?
40. There would have been more (*d'avantage*) if it had not rained.

(c.)

1. *Envoyé, voulaient, voir, mettait, craignait, croyais, valais, vit, ouvrir, plonger, peut.* Give the 3rd pers. of the imp. subj. of these verbs.

2. Also, the 1st pers. pl. of the perfect indic. negatively.

3. Quoiqu'il *l'ait* défendu, il faut que *je parte*, la plus belle qui *s'y trouve*. In what mood are the words in italics, and why?

4. Form adverbs from : *puissant, nouveau, amoureux, sot.*

5. Distinguish between the words in italics in : une femme *frappant* sa fille, une ressemblance *frappante*.

6. After what verbs may *pas* be omitted in the negative forms? Give 2 examples.

7. Translate : Do you hear? are you listening? will he come? would they know? do not go away.

8. Give the past part. of *clore, croître, déchoir, falloir, pleuvoir, plaire*, and *taire*.

9. Give the 1st pers. plur. of the perfect of *mourir, pouvoir, tenir, naître, valoir, prendre, s'asseoir*.

10. Translate : I have just seen him. We were about to set off. He has had his coat brushed.

EXERCISE 94.

Give the 2nd person plural of the **future** of all verbs in Voc. 84, adding the pronoun **il**, it; thus :

1. You will take it		<i>vous le prendrez</i>
2. You will write it		<i>vous l'écrirez</i>
etc.		etc.

95.

Give the **perf. ind.** 2nd pers. pl. **interrogatively** of all verbs in Voc. 84, adding the pronoun **les** (*f.*), them; thus :

1. Have you taken them?		<i>les avez-vous prises?</i>
etc.		etc.

96.

For the verb **accepter** in the model substitute all the verbs of the 1st conjugation from Voc. 82 ; thus :

Does your brother receive ?	votre frère accepte-t-il ?
Do your brothers receive ?	vos frères acceptent-ils ?
Does your brother admire ?	votre frère admire-t-il ?
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 32.

(94—96.)

(a.)

1. Have you sent them ?
2. Does your brother draw ?
3. Do the pupils draw well ?
4. Did you (have you) find them ?
5. Did they (have they) see them ?
6. Will your brothers draw to-day ?
7. Have they forgotten it ?
8. Did he (has he) strike him ?
9. Do the doors shut well ?
10. Does the servant fetch water ?
11. Have they divided (*f.*) it ?
12. Does your father give you any (*en*) ?
13. Who drew (has drawn) them ?
14. Who corrected (has corrected) them ?
15. Do birds sing in winter ?
16. Does your friend speak French ?
17. Were the ladies dancing ?
18. No, they were playing the (*du*) piano

(a.)

19. Will not the faults be corrected (*f. pl.*) ?
20. Are those big black clouds coming in this direction ?

(b.)

21. Is that gentleman a German or a Frenchman ?
22. What language does that lady speak ?
23. Has she gone down ?
24. Yes, they (*f.*) have both gone down
25. Do not believe him—Do not listen to him even
26. Does my master draw as well as yours ?
27. Why does the boy stoop down ?
28. Why does not the boy stoop down ?
29. Have you cut your finger ?
30. When did you cut your finger ?
31. It is a great (*bien*) pity not to prevent him

(b.)

82. It would be a great pity
not to rise in (à) time
83. He pretends not to see you
84. Do all these young girls
hope to (de) pass their
examinations?
85. What a badly built house!
86. How badly these houses
were (ont été) built

(b.)

37. I prefer England to Scot-
land
38. It is unfortunate to have
too much or too little
money
39. Are you too warm? No, I
thank you
40. Do these exercises take
much time?

(c.)

1. Translate: the vine, the wine, a bunch of grapes, some raisins.
2. Conjugate the pres. ind. of *virent* and *firent*.
3. Conjugate the impersonal verb *s'agir*, English and French.
4. Also *il pleut*, negatively.
5. Give the plurals of: *mon bon ami*, *c'est la mienne*, *ce grand château*, *le mieux est*.
6. Translate: such a man, such men, such as he is, such as we are, such a fine view, such fine views.
7. What is the rule for the agreement of *demi*, *feu*, and *nu*? Give 1 example of each.
8. Distinguish between *moins* and *moindre*, *pis* and *pire*.
9. Give the 1st and 3rd pers. pl. of the pres. subj. of *mourir*, *vouloir*, *aller*, *valoir*, *croire*.
10. Translate: *vous êtes bien bon*; *de bon cœur*; *quel bon garçon* (fellow); *sois bien sage*; *vous êtes bon de croire à tout cela*.

EXERCISE 97.

Repeat Exercise 96 **negatively**, prefixing the words *cette dame*, *ces dames*; thus:

8. Give the fem. of *bélier, bœuf, cerf, coq, Dieu, gendre, lièvre, mari, neveu, parrain, pigeon, sanglier, singe, guenon*.

4. Give the imperative 2nd pers. plur. of *s'en aller, se souvenir, ne pas se faire mal, se laver la figure*.

5. Give the pres. part. of *voir, naître, faire, boire, connaître, savoir, dire, avoir*.

6. Distinguish between *une bête fauve, qu'il est bête !* and *c'est ma bête noire*.

7. Translate : However difficult it may be ; whatever he may think of it ; some (f.) were absent.

8. Give the fem. of *complet, dévot, vaste, bref, faux, passager, comique, grec, curieux*.

9. Translate : Do it ; tell me ; go away (*sing.*) ; boil it (*f.*).

10. Translate : Ought he to have said it ? who was to begin ? who was to have begun ?

EXERCISE 100.

Conjugate the ind. mood of the verb **parler** (as far or as often as required), preceded by **dont**, of whom, of which, and the nouns and adjectives from Voc. 14 ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

1. Le concert admirable dont je parle.

2. La nappe blanche dont tu parles.

etc.

101.

Conjugate the verb **aller**, to go, adding the word **home** ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I am going home

Thou art going home

etc.

Je vais chez moi

Tu vas chez toi

Il va chez lui

Elle va chez elle

Nous, etc.

etc.

102.

Conjugate the verb **envoyer**, to send, adding *leur*, to them; *quelquefois*, sometimes; and the *nouns* from Voc. 27 (c.); thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I sometimes send them some tops	je leur envoie quelquefois des toupies
He sometimes sends them some pencils etc.	il leur envoie quelquefois des crayons etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 34.

(100—102.)

(a.)

1. Let us go home
2. Let us go away
3. We sometimes go away first
(*pl.*)
4. Go home (*sing.*) Go home
(*pl.*)
5. They are going home
6. Why did they go (*s'en aller*)
home?
7. I will send them some
8. Do you sometimes send
them money?
9. Will you sometimes send
them some new clothes?
10. Are they (*f.*) at home?
11. When will she be at home?
12. They (*m.*) were at home
just now
13. Why are you going away?
14. Go away.
15. I will go home and send
them some provisions
16. They would have gone away
17. Will they have gone away?

(a.)

18. When did he go home?
19. They sometimes go home
20. Send them something.

(b.)

21. What naughty children!
go away! Go home!
22. I will send them home
23. I will send them the clothes
I was speaking of
24. All those (*m.*) whom you
saw (have seen) here are
gone home
25. Those who are at home are
the happiest
26. Owls, games, canals, fans,
evils, games, eyes
27. Tired hands, ignorant pea-
sants, vain hopes, nar-
row streets
28. Beautiful days, bad wine,
bad actions, ugly faces
29. Norway and Sweden, Ger-
many and Poland

(b.)

30. The 1st March, 1624
 31. George II., king of England
 32. Behave well. Have some shoes made
 33. I am 6 feet. You are quite wrong
 34. I want several well-furnished houses in this little town
 35. He who speaks shall go away (*fut.*)

(b.)

36. Have you read them (*f.*)? Have they seen them (*m.*)?
 37. Do actors learn their parts (*rôles*) by heart?
 38. Is not this music delightful?
 39. She would have gone away if you had sent her some money
 40. They were going home when I (*have*) met them.

(c.)

1. Give the fem. of *trompeur, vengeur, flatteur, enchanteur, accusateur, tiers, jumeau, favori*.
2. Give the 1st pers. sing., French and English, of each compound tense of the verb *se rappeler*.
3. Give the past participle, in both genders and numbers, of *donner, recevoir, vendre, mourir, acquérir, faire, avoir, savoir, voir*.
4. Give the plural of *essuie-main, tasse à thé, char à banc, aïeul, bail, travail*.
5. Translate: *la monnaie d'un franc; de l'argent pur; labourer la terre; une assiettée, une bouchée, une brassée*.
6. What is the rule for the agreement of the past part. used without an aux. verb? Give 8 examples.
7. Translate: he cries, it rains, he will cry, it will rain, rained (past part.), pleases (past part.), been able.
8. Put the def. art. before *hache, haine, hibou, halle, hanche, haricot, hauteur, homard*, and give the English.
9. Supply any signs wanting in *presqu'île, ci dessus, dix neuf, facon, va t'en, hair, la bas, d'ou vient il*.
10. Translate: a large eagle, the Roman standards (*aigles*), our first loves, a fine brace (*couple*) of partridges, a happy couple, all our delights (*délices*), all his delight (*délice*).

EXERCISE 108.

Conjugate the verb **s'en aller**, to go away; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I go away	je m'en vais
Thou goest away	tu t'en vas
etc.	etc.

104.

Conjugate the verb **s'en aller**, **negatively and interrogatively**; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Am I not going away?	ne m'en vais-je pas?
etc.	ne t'en vas-tu pas?
	etc.

105.

Conjugate the future tense of the verb **lui envoyer** (as often as required), adding all the words from Voc. 19; thus :

1. I will send him some watches	je lui enverrai des montres
2. Thou wilt send him some skates	tu lui enverras des patins
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 35.

(103—105.)

(a.)

1. I will send you some ear-rings
2. Do not go away yet
3. Why do you go away?
4. Do they go away early?
5. He will send us some good beer
6. Shall you go away to-morrow?
7. Come and see it

(a.)

8. You would not have gone away
9. That he might have gone away
10. She would have gone away earlier
11. Go and do it
12. You will not send her anything (*rien*)
13. If I had gone away

(a.)

14. Were they going away?
15. He who goes away—go and find him
16. She who went away
17. Would he not have gone away
18. What will you send him?
19. How many times (*que de*) he has gone away!
20. What shall you send them?

(b.)

21. We will send them some ripe figs
22. When they go (*fut.*) away, they will go home
23. Do not go away, I will send you some beer
24. She is not at home, she has gone (*f.*) to London
25. Do the ships go away to-day?
26. Take it, read it, and do not forget it
27. We shall all go home on Tuesday, January 8.

(b.)

28. Did my clerks go home at 6 o'clock?
29. I shall bathe at 12 o'clock, when they go home
30. She went down (has gone)
31. Let us open it, and (*pour*) see. Let us go and try
32. I will go away, if you wish (*voulez*)
33. Those ripe nuts of which you were speaking
34. This water is warmer than that
35. She who is the best behaved will get the prize
36. Was the poor woman hungry?
37. Are you an Englishman, Sir? No, Madam, I am a Spaniard
38. Why are these poor men going home?
39. Because they (*m.*) have not any work
40. I will send them some bread and meat.

(c.)

1. Translate: Old (*vieux*) people; happy people (*gens*); good people (*gens*);—the national anthem (*hymne*); a beautiful hymn (*hymne*).

2. Give the 1st and 2nd pers. plur. of the pres. indic. of *dire*, *contredire*, *interdire*, *médire*, *prédire*.

3. Translate: I have boiled it, I have fried it, I have cooked it.

4. Give the 3rd pers. plur. of the conditional tense of *acquérir*, *courir*, *cueillir*, *entretenir*, *faire*, *mourir*, *pouvoir*.

5. Also the 1st pers. plur. of the same tense of *recueillir, savoir, tenir, vaincre, valoir, voir*.

6. Give the plural of *celui-ci, la leur, lui, lequel, duquel, à laquelle, quel que, celui qui*.

7. Translate: *Veuillez le faire, je veux bien, j'aurais voulu, il n'a pas voulu, je le veux*.

8. Translate: No houses, no high houses, many houses, too few houses, too many houses, all the houses, no houses at all, what houses?

9. Translate: My very words; what has become of him? do not behave in that way.—*Sur la table, sous la table, au-dessus, en-dessous*.

10. Translate: Many a time, hundreds of times, from time to time.

EXERCISE 106.

To the imperative mood of the verbs **aller** and **venir**, alternately, 2nd pers. pl., add the **verbs** from Voc. 84, and the pron. **it**; thus:

Present.

1. Go and take it	allez le prendre
2. Come and write it	venez l'écrire
etc.	etc.

107.

Conjugate the verb **bouillir** in the 3rd pers. sing. of each tense of the indic. mood—1, Affirmatively. 2, Negatively. 3, Interrogatively. 4, Neg. Int., prefixing **this water**; thus:

Present.

This water is boiling	cette eau bout
	cette eau ne bout pas
	cette eau bout-elle?
etc.	etc.

108.

Conjugate the verb **courir**, to run, omitting the 2nd pers., and prefixing the adverb **y**; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I run there
He runs there
etc.

j'y cours
il y court
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 36.

(106—108.)

(a.)

1. Does the water boil?
2. When will the water boil?
3. I will run there
4. Run there quickly
5. Has the water boiled?
6. Would the water boil?
7. Why will the water not boil?
8. Do they return to-night?
9. They would not have returned thence
10. Return — do not return thence
11. She will return soon
12. Having run—not having run there
13. This water would have boiled
14. She has returned from there
15. When did they return?
16. He returned this morning; did he not?
17. Do not come back (s.)
18. Let us come back from there
19. Let us run there
20. Boil (*faites bouillir*) the water

(b.)

21. Take that water and put it on the fire
22. When it (f.) boils (will boil) pour it (out)
23. Run there and see what he is doing
24. He is boiling some water
25. Come and see if he is at home
26. When will he be at home?
27. If yo do not go away, he will send for (*chercher*) your father
28. I shall reward those boys, but not these
29. Let us go away—go away—go home—go down
30. They will send us some oranges and (some) lemons
31. Are your pupils (f.) going home to-day?
32. Would the master have rewarded them?
33. Is (*est-ce*) to-day the 19th of August, or the 18th?

(b.)

34. Have you found them (m.) ?
—No, they are (m.) lost
35. Here is (voici) some water ;
drink it quickly
36. Boil some milk and put it
in a cup
37. Boil (*faites cuire*) two eggs
and bring them to me

(b.)

38. "Why?" he exclaimed. Who
(*qui est-ce qui*) com-
plains ?
39. Have you taken cold ?—
Are you cold ?
40. Is it cold ?—Is the water
cold ?—Do you like (the)
cold ?

(c.)

1. What case follows : *pardonner, plaire, succéder, obéir* ? Give an example of each.

2. Translate : *Qu'il le dise ! qu'il s'en aille ! allons !*

3. Translate : The paper, ink, and pens which I have just bought.

4. What is the difference between *dans* and *en* ? Give one example of each.

5. Give the 2nd pers. sing. and plur. of the prés. subj. of *apprendre, faire, aller, acquérir, boire, concevoir, craindre*, and *envoyer*.

6. Also of *fuir, mourir, mouvoir, pourvoir, recevoir, résoudre, vaincre, voir*, and *vouloir*.

7. Distinguish between : *un vrai conte* and *un conte vrai* ; *une fausse clef* and *une clef fausse* ; *un maigre dîner* and *un dîner maigre* ; *un brave homme* and *un homme brave*.

8. Translate : "*Or, on sait que...*"; *car il n'y en a plus ; pour peu qu'il y en ait encore ; de l'or à pleines mains*.

9. Translate : What I fear ; what is not true ; all that I say ; all that is true ; all we are told.

10. When may the rel. pron. be omitted in English ? Does this ever happen in French ? Translate : the page I have read ; the page he has just read.

EXERCISE 109.

Conjugate the verb **en revenir**, to come back from there; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I come back from there	j'en reviens
etc.	tu en reviens
	etc.

110.

Conjugate the verb **s'endormir**, *interrogatively*; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Do I fall asleep?	est-ce que je m'endors?
etc.	t'endors-tu?
	etc.

111.

Conjugate the compound tenses of the verb **ouvrir** (ind. mood) prefixing "**la porte que**" in the sing. and "**les portes que**" in the plural; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

The door which I have opened	la porte que j'ai ouverte
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 37.

(109—111.)

(a.)

- Has he fallen asleep?
- Has she fallen asleep?
- Do not fall asleep
- If I fall asleep, wake me
- The doors which we have opened
- The door you have opened

(a.)

- You (have) opened the door
- Who (has) opened the window?
- We sometimes go out
- They never translate
- You always listen well
- Do they not write sometimes?

(a.)

13. Do you sometimes fall asleep?
14. I never fall asleep in the daytime (*le jour*)
15. You were falling asleep
16. I often read French (*du français*)
17. Should you have fallen asleep?
18. We always go out on (*le*) Tuesday
19. The numerous mistakes you have made
20. The two books which I have read.

(b.)

21. Do you ever sleep after dinner?—Never.
22. Read the letters you have written
23. Do not write so many letters
24. They were going away as I (*am*) returned
25. Go there sometimes, and return early
26. Never fall asleep near the (*du*) fire

(b.)

27. Let her go home, she is frightened
28. We want a dozen of fresh oysters and some beer
29. Page 175, line 19, at the bottom
30. What splendid pictures! what a fine drawing!
31. Go to bed, and you will soon go to sleep
32. When do the pupils go to bathe?
33. Every day at half-past twelve, if it is warm
34. Who took (has taken) them? —I do not know
35. She has gone down, and is writing letters
36. Whom do you understand best, him or me?
37. Are you well? Are they not well? Is she well?
38. They will walk in the park this evening
39. Do not spend it too quickly
40. Let us sit down; it is not too cold.

(c.)

1. Translate: *prenez encore* (more) *des prunes, je mange plus* (more) *que vous; je ne puis manger davantage* (more). Explain the different use of the words *plus* and *davantage*.

2. Translate: what time is it? three times; come in time; the time will come; what bad weather!

8. Translate: *j'ai grand'peur, la grand'route, c'est grand pitié, grand'merci! allons à la grand'messe, je demeure dans la grand'rue, elle a grand'faim.*

(b.)

35. You must lie down—those
who speak will be
punished
36. Why do you never remem-
ber what I say?
37. When you wash your hands,
dry them well

(b.)

38. We do not eat—he buys—
to buy—I call
39. Ready money—white hands
—great men
40. Do you want any new
curtains?

(c.)

1. Give the pres. and imp. of *oublier* and *hair*, and the fut. of *faire* and *s'asseoir*.

2. Give the genitive of both genders of *qui*, *lequel*, and the plural of both genders for *celui*, *un tel homme*, *leur*.

3. Form adverbs from: *doux*, *profond*, *aveugle*, *patient*.

4. Translate: his long white hair; that little red house.

5. Translate: nothing has come, no one will come.

6. Conjugate the verb *falloir*, adding to each tense a verb in the subj. mood.

7. In what mood and tense are: *aurait voulu*, *soyez*, *vinmes*, *mourront*, *fera*?

8. Translate: half an hour, an hour and a-half, the first half, cut it in halves.

9. Translate: *que se passe-t-il?* *où vous trouverez-vous*; *il s'y rendait à cheval*.

10. How are *ni*, *ou*, *soit*, *tantôt*, translated when they occur twice in the same sentence, such as *ni vous ni moi*, etc.?

EXERCISE 115.

Conjugate the ind. mood of the verb *falloir* (1) affirm., (2) negat., (3) interrog., (4) neg. int.; adding the verb *s'en aller*, to go away, in the infinitive mood; thus:

Present.

You must go away	il faut vous en aller
You must not go away	il ne faut pas vous en aller
etc.	etc.

Imperfect.

You should have gone away	il fallait vous en aller
etc.	etc.

116.

Conjugate the verb **pouvoir**, to be able, negatively, omitting the second pers. sing., and adding the words **la comprendre**, understand her; thus:

Present.

I cannot understand her	je ne peux pas la comprendre
etc.	il ne peut pas la comprendre
	etc.

117.

Conjugate the **present tense** of the verb *to be* four times, adding the first time: ready, *prêt*; the second time: old, *vieux*; the third time: ill, *malade*; and the fourth time: cured, *guéri*; thus:

Present.

When I am ready	quand je serai prêt
When thou art ready	quand tu seras prêt
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 39.

(116—117.)

(a.)

1. Can you understand her?
2. He must return when he is cured
3. She must not go away
4. They cannot understand him
5. Must I return at once?
6. Shall you be able to understand them?

(a.)

7. Can you (*sing.*) send me them?
8. Could you send it him?
9. I understand her
10. We must go away when we are ready
11. We must return it to them
12. Why must you return it to him?

(a.)

13. Will they be able to understand you?
14. She would not have been able to understand us
15. You must learn to (d) understand it
16. They would not be able to understand him
17. He was obliged to return it to them
18. Why must we pay you? (subj.)
19. Can you not understand it?
20. Shall you be able to send it me? Yes, when I have finished.

(b.)

21. You must not go away (subj.)
Sit down
22. She complained that I did not understand her
23. The trees you have planted.
Have you planted any trees?
24. When will the water boil?
25. You are falling asleep.
Wake up
26. Go and water all those flowers. They (f.) are not dead

(b.)

27. Let us go home. Let us make haste
28. He who wants to learn, must (do it) work
29. We went away. They will not go away
30. What do you say? What do they know?
31. How many exercises are there? 175
32. How old is she? What a handsome man
33. What an ugly face
34. Is she an American or an English woman?
35. Is this fork yours or mine, or hers, or your brother's?
36. The poem you are thinking of is Victor Hugo's (*de V. H.*)
37. I could not understand her, she was an Italian
38. You must speak French when you (will) go to France
39. You will be obliged to go home early
40. I must know. You must tell (it) him.

(c.)

1. Translate: sixpence a piece, one shilling a yard, ten sous a pound, two shillings a yard.
2. Translate: France, England, Germany, and Russia.
3. What prepositions do these verbs require before the inf. following them: *consentir, défendre, blâmer, parvenir, tâcher, pardonner, remercier*?

4. Give the pres. part. and pres. indic. 1st pers. pl. and pres. subj. 1st sing. of *moudre*, *vaincre*, *coudre*, *résoudre*, and *plaire* ; thus :

moulant	{	nous moulons
		je moulais
		que je moule, etc.

5. Give the entire fut. of *faire* and *envoyer*.

6. Do participles agree when they stand alone ? Give 3 examples.

7. Translate : *au dehors*, *à rebours*, *à l'envers*, *en dedans*.

8. Translate : white teeth, sleepless (*blanc*) nights, beautiful forests, soft water, a deep silence.

9. How are adjectives compared ? Give 3 examples.

10. Show how the future and conditional tenses are formed from the infinitive mood, in the verbs *prendre*, *rire*, *plaire*, *montrer*, *détruire* ; thus :

prendre	{	je prendrai
		je prendrais.

EXERCISE 118.

In the sentence **il faut que vous la cachiez**, you must hide it, substitute all the verbs in Voc. 42 ; thus :

1. You must hide it		il faut que vous la cachiez
2. You must pull it out		il faut que vous l'arrachiez
etc.		etc.

119.

Conjugate the verb **savoir**, to know, adding **ne... rien**, nothing, and **en**, about it ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I know nothing about it		je n'en sais rien
etc.		tu n'en sais rien
		etc.

120.

Conjugate the indic. mood of the verbs **savoir**, to know, and **connaître**, to know, omitting the 2nd person sing., and adding the pronoun **le** ; thus :—

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I know it	je le sais
etc.	etc.
I know him	je le connais
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 40.

(118-120.)

(a.)

1. We knew nothing about it
2. She will know nothing about it
3. I should have known nothing about it
4. I knew it. We did not know it
5. Do you know him? I do not
6. I know them very well
7. How did you know it?
8. How much is this worth?
9. How much is pepper (worth) a (la) pound?
10. How much are these white shawls worth?
11. I do not know (it). Do you know?
12. No, we know nothing about it
13. Is it true that you know nothing about it?
14. How much is your father's house worth?
15. I do not know how much it is worth

(a.)

16. Does she know us?
17. Do I know them?
18. We know it very well
19. How much would it (f.) be worth?
20. It (f.) would be worth more (*d'avantage*), I think.

(b.)

21. If it is worth more, I will tell you (it)
22. Does your brother know me? I do not know
23. How do you know (it)?
24. Who knows when he will die?
25. Can you (s.) let me know (*me faire savoir*)?
26. Were you able (*imp.*) to understand her?
27. I never understand him
28. We dine (*mange*) at half-past seven
29. Do you know at what time we (*on*) dine to-day?

(b.)

30. You must not go away until I know (*pres. subj.*)
 31. It (*f.*) is too hot to hold (*pour que vous la teniez*) in your hand
 32. They all sat down (*pret.*) and enjoyed themselves very much (*bien*)
 33. Do you know her? Does she know you?
 34. Should you have stooped? That I might have escaped
 35. What a number of (*que de*) rules in the grammar

(b.)

36. Do you know all the rules? Yes, by heart
 37. We often go. You never come. They always talk (*causer*)
 38. Must I not (*falloir*) tell him (*it*)? Yes, you must (tell him it)
 39. I did not know that you knew her (*imp.*)
 40. Take this water and pour it into those two large glasses.

(c.)

1. Show how the imp. subj. is derived from the perfect ind. in the verbs : *manger, placer, refaire, reprendre, se souvenir, jeter, naître, traduire, soutenir*; thus : *je mangeai, que je mangeasse, etc.*

2. Give the imperative 1st pers. plur. negatively of : *partir, regarder, s'arrêter, se faire prendre, se lever, se coucher, avoir, être, écouter.*

3. From what verbs are : *voudras, vint, plu, firent, naquis, résolu, dû, va, mort, vécu*?

4. In what mood and tense are the above verbs?

5. Distinguish between *le livre, la livre; le manche, la manche.*

6. Translate : *il est bien laid, les biens de la terre, faire le bien, je me porte bien.*

7. Give the fem. of *vengeur, chanteur, malin, oblong, frais, coi, eux-mêmes, celui.*

8. Give an instance of a passive, an impersonal, a reflective, and an auxiliary verb.

9. Give the imp. subj. of *pouvoir, savoir, rire.*

10. Write the ordinal numbers from 90 to 101 inclusive.

EXERCISE 121.

To the simple tenses of the ind. mood of the verb **valoir**, to be worth, 3rd pers. sing. and plural, add successively the nouns from Voc. 22, and the word **combien**, how much; thus:

Present.

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. How much is this sugar
worth? | | combien ce sucre vaut-il? |
| 2. How much are these bricks
worth? | | combien ces briques valent-
elles? |
| etc. | | etc. |

(Repeating the verb as often as required.)

122.

Conjugate the ind. mood of the verb **voir**, to see, interrogatively, prefixing **que**? (what?); thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|
| What do I see? | | que vois-je? |
| etc. | | que vois-tu? |
| | | etc. |

123.

Conjugate the ind. mood of the verb **vouloir** negatively (omitting the 2nd pers. sing.), and adding **lui obéir** (obey him); thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------|
| I will not obey him | | je ne veux pas lui obéir |
| He will not obey him | | il ne veut pas lui obéir |
| etc. | | etc. |

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 41.

(121-123.)

(a.)

1. What do you see?
2. What shall we see?
3. I will (*aller*) tell (*répéter*)
you all that I said (have)

(a.)

4. All they say
5. What did he see?
6. Tell me all that she said
(has said)

(a.)

7. Why do you not obey her?
8. We will not obey you.
9. I am telling him all you (have) said
10. Why did she not obey you?
11. What should I see?
12. What have they seen?
13. Why will he not?
14. Why should he not tell me all you said?
15. Who will not obey you?
16. What should I have seen?
17. Who had seen them (pl.)?
18. That I might have been willing (*vouloir*) to obey him
19. Do not tell him what I said
20. Do not obey them (f.).

(b.)

21. What do you see there? (*qu'y*)
22. I do not know what it is
23. I will not go there—I want (*vouloir*) to go home
24. Why will you never obey me, nor even listen to me?

(b.)

25. Why do they (f.) go away?
26. Did you know them (f.)?—
No, not at all.
27. We know nothing whatever about it—do we?
28. How much are these potatoes worth?
29. Let us go away—he will not listen to us.
30. Tell me what you see
31. She must not listen to you—you are wrong.
32. Why must I go away?
33. Ask him if he will (*vouloir*) sit down
34. She has sat down—they (m.) would have sat down
35. The year fifteen hundred and seventy-nine
36. Six thousand pounds a-year (*de rente*)
37. I always go away early.—Do you go home?
38. I am sorry not to be able to tell you
39. Go and listen to him—make haste—run there
40. I will send nose-gays to those who behave well.

(c.)

1. Give 3 sentences with some tense of the verb *savoir*, and 3 with *connaître*.
2. Write the entire pres. ind. and pres. subj. of *mourir*.
3. Give the plural of *un enfant nouveau-né, une prairie bien fleurie, une noix tombée d'un arbre*.
4. Give the pres. and past part. of *fuir, vêtir, résoudre, battre, croître, croire*.

5. Give the future of *le savoir*, *le connaître*, in full, French and English.

6. Form the plur. pres. ind., the imp. ind., and the pres. subj. from the pres. part. of *moudre*, *coudre*, *craindre*, *joindre*.

7. Give the gender of *perdrix*, *souris*, *pâté*, *pâte*, *verre*, *vice*, *vertu*, *choix*, *dé*.

8. Give the conditional past negatively of the verbs *s'y rendre*, *en revenir*.

9. Give in words the dates of the battles of Marathon, Creçy, Evesham, Waterloo.

10. Translate: *j'ai failli tomber*, *vous avez beau parler*, *vous en faut-il?*

EXERCISE 124.

Conjugate the verb **dire**, to say, in the indic. mood, prefixing **tout ce que**; thus:

Present.

All that I say
All that thou sayest
etc.

tout ce que je dis
tout ce que tu dis
etc.

125.

Give the **future tense** 1st pers. interrogatively of all verbs in Voc. 42; thus:

1. Shall I hide them?
2. Shall I pull them out?
etc.

voulez-vous que je les cache?
voulez-vous que je les arrache?
etc.

126.

Conjugate the verb **ne jamais se battre**; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I never fight
etc.

je ne me bats jamais
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 42.

(124—126.)

(a.)

1. Shall we do it?— Shall I play it?
2. Shall we translate it?
3. Shall I write it? (depending upon your will)
4. Shall I know it? (*fut.*, depending on myself)
5. Shall I learn it? (depending upon you)
6. Shall I be able to understand it? (depending on myself)
7. I never strike you
8. You never strike me
9. Shall I strike you?
10. Do not strike me
11. She would have struck me (*m.*)
12. Would she have struck them (*fem. pl.*)?
13. I drink no wine nor beer.
14. He drinks beer but not wine
15. He never drinks wine
16. He never strikes her—Does he?
17. She drank water
18. She never drank water
19. Drink cold water—Do not drink warm water
20. Shall (*vouloir*) I drink this glass of water?

(b.)

21. Would she have drunk some lemonade if there had been any?
22. I do not know—I think she wanted some wine

(b.)

23. Shall I return early?
24. Why do you never wait for me?
25. Shall we go away?— We can go home
26. Never drink wine if you can get beer
27. Beer is cheaper than wine and more refreshing
28. What good wine. What a bad bottle of wine
29. Which of these two wines shall I (*vouloir*) drink
30. I think you had better (*feriez mieux de*) take this one
31. Shall we go away? What time is it?
32. They must not drink water; they are too warm
33. You must know that lesson when I return (*fut.*)
34. Who spoke (has spoken). —I. It was he. Was it you?
35. Sell it (*f.*). Do not buy it. You must buy it
36. He never plays out of tune (*faus*)
37. The children have gone to sleep. Put them to bed (*coucher*)
38. Large sums. Those favorite songs. Louis I.
39. This apple is more unripe than that one
40. How much do these nuts cost?

(c.)

1. Translate : mine (*f.s.*), his (*f.pl.*), our (*f.s.*), to yours (*f.pl.*), of theirs (*f.pl.*), of thine (*f.pl.*).

2. Give the past participle of *virent*, *résolvant*, *sachant*, *croyons*, *vint*, *tienne*.

3. Give the plur. form of *faveur*, *ciel*, *fil*, *corps* ; the sing. of *précieux*, *yeux*, *genoux*, *vœux*, *vaisseaux*.

4. Give the fem. sing. of *mortels*, *nul*, *cher*, *précieux*, *grec*, *vieux*.

5. Give the pres. subj. 3rd pers. plur. of *être*, *faire*, *venir*, *se souvenir*, *connaître*, *dire*, *faire*.

6. Form adverbs from *mortel*, *précieux*, *extrême*, *absolu*, *puissant*, *doux*, *nouveau*.

7. *Voulurent*, *voir*, *vint*, *prêt*, *fait* ; give the 2nd pers. sing. fut., and 1st pers. plur. conditional of these verbs.

8. *Encore n'épouse-t-on pas une fille sans qu'elle apporte quelque chose.* In what tense and mood are the verbs ?

9. Translate : The biggest (*m.*) in the town. First in the class.

10. Translate : whereas, whilst, notwithstanding, nevertheless, although, however.

EXERCISE 127.

Conjugate the verb **boire** affirmatively and negatively, adding the words from Voc. 85 (as often as required) ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

je bois de l'eau
tu bois du lait
etc.

je ne bois pas d'eau
tu ne bois pas de lait
etc.

128.

Conjugate the verb **ne pas la connaître**, not to know her ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I do not know her	je ne la connais pas
Thou dost not know her	tu ne la connais pas
etc.	etc.

129.

Give the **preterite** of all verbs in Voc. 40, changing the verb at each person, omitting the 2nd sing., rendering by the corresponding **past tense** in English, and adding the pronoun **la**, it; thus:

1. I hid it	je l'ai cachée
2. He pulled it out	il l'a arrachée
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 43.

(127—129.)

(a.)

1. I should not know her
2. I should not have known her
3. That he might know her
4. I saw (have, etc.) it (*f.*)
5. I knew (have, etc.) it (*f.*)
6. What does he fear?
7. What would you fear?
8. What do we fear?
9. You know her
10. Do you know her?
11. Should you know her?
12. Who shut (has) the window?
13. I shut (have) it
14. Who opened (has) the doors
15. I opened (have) them
16. I tore (have) it
17. We did not (have) tear it
18. He did not know them
19. Why did you (have) write it?
20. What does she fear?

(b.)

21. I think he has taken it
22. He took it away (*emporter*) yesterday
23. What do these boys fear?
Do you know?
24. What are you waiting (for)?
25. Shall I carry it (*f.*) to the post?
26. He never speaks German
27. He never will speak French
28. What does he fear?
29. Do you know me? Does she know you?
30. We knew (have) it (*f.*) yesterday. Didn't we?
31. How much are these cigars worth?
32. Three pence each (*m.*) They are very strong

(b.)

33. I **knew** (*imp.*) nothing about it
 34. When shall you send them to me?
 35. Do not trust him. You must not trust him
 36. Did they lie down when you told them to (*le*) ?

(b.)

37. We were resting because we had risen early
 38. Those (*f.*) who...he who...I who...they who...
 39. That white cow and this black (one)
 40. Tell her to (*de*) go away home. She will be late (*en retard*).

(c.)

1. Give the 2nd pers. pl. fut. of *vêtir*, *pouvoir*, *envoyer*, *valoir*, *pouvoir*.

2. Give the entire imperative of *savoir* and *vendre*.

3. Show the position of the adjectives *désagréable*, *blanc*, *petit*, *riche*, with reference to the noun, by examples.

4. Give the entire imperative negatively of the verb *se baisser*.

5. Give the first person of each tense interrogatively of the verb *venir*.

6. Give the comparative and superlative of *petit*, *peu*, *bon*, *mauvais*, *mal*.

7. Write the numerals 19 to 31, adding a noun to each.

8. Give the plural of *celui-là*, *un œil noir*, *un bijou précieux*, *un joli bal*.

9. What is the gender of *pluie*, *vase*, *cour*, *incendie*, *faveur*, *malheur*, *cuisson* ?

10. What auxiliary do you use with the verbs *arriver*, *partir*, *sortir* ? Give examples.

EXERCISE 180.

Conjugate the verb **craindre** in the ind. mood, prefixing **qu'est-ce que ?** (what ?) ; thus :

Present.

What do I fear?	qu'est-ce que je crains?
What dost thou fear?	qu'est-ce que tu crains?
etc.	etc.

Imperfect.

What did I fear?	qu'est-ce que je craignais?
------------------	-----------------------------

131.

Conjugate the verb **y croire**, to believe it, negatively (omitting the 2nd pers. sing.), thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I do not believe it	je n'y crois pas
He does not believe it	il n'y croit pas
etc.	etc.

132.

Conjugate the verb **le lui dire**, to tell him so ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I tell him so	je le lui dis
etc.	tu le lui dis
	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 44.

(130-132.)

(a.)

1. We don't believe in it
2. Why do you not believe it?
3. They will not believe in it
4. I will tell him so
5. I told him so
6. They told (have) me so
7. What are you saying to him?
8. What did he say to you?
9. What did she tell him?
10. She said she did not believe it
11. I did not believe it

(a.)

12. They would not have believed it
13. They believe it firmly
14. I should not tell him so
15. They will not tell her so
16. They (f.) would not believe it (l')
17. Would they have believed it?
18. I never believed in it
19. What were they saying to you?
20. Did you believe it?

(b.)

21. Are you going there? Do you believe in it?
22. At what time is he going there?
23. What do they fear? That you will go away
24. Tell him so. Do not tell him so
25. When you see (*fut.*) him, shall you tell him so?
26. What were they eating? What have you lost?
27. Which apples have you taken?
28. Those which were so unripe
29. Do you prefer them to these?
30. Who told you that she had gone down?
31. He told (*has*) me so. I told (*has...*) them so

(b.)

32. That I might have told him so
33. I took (*have...*) it. I saw (*have...*) them (*f.*). We told him so
34. Who wrote (*has...*) it (*f.*)? I.—You were wrong, were you not?
35. They (*f.*) told us so, but we did not believe it
36. Should you have believed it if they (*f.*) had told you so?
37. What big pears! Who brought (*has...*) them?
38. I; they come from my uncle's garden
39. Are there any? Were there any? There were none
40. I was (*am*) born on the 9th May, 1864.

(c.)

1. Translate: once, twice; firstly, secondly; at first, at last; the first time, the last time.

2. "The books I have seen." Conjugate this tense in full in French.

3. "The windows I ought to have opened." Conjugate this tense in full in French.

4. Give the plural of: *un long canal, un arc-en-ciel, ma grand'mère, celui qui y va.*

5. Give the entire imp. subj., negatively, of *pouvoir, savoir, croire.*

6. "I have set out." Conjugate this tense in full in French.

7. Give the plural of: *celle qui coud, moi qui pars, l'autre qui en revient, que doit-elle penser?*

8. Give the pres. part. of *bâtir, partir, sortir, bondir, soutenir, salir, rougir*.

9. Give the imperf. ind. 3rd pers. pl. of the above verbs.

10. Translate : on both sides, on one side, from side to side, aside, sideways.

EXERCISE 133.

Conjugate the ind. mood of the verb **lui dire**, to say to her, interrogatively, prefixing **que?** (what); thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

What do I say to her ?

What dost thou say to her ?

etc.

que lui dis-je ?

que lui dis-tu ?

etc.

134.

Conjugate the verb **leur écrire une lettre**, to write them a letter ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I am writing them a letter

etc.

je leur écris une lettre

tu leur écris, etc.

etc.

135.

Conjugate the verb **le faire faire**, to have it done ; thus :

I am having it done

Thou art having it done

etc.

je le fais faire

tu le fais faire

etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 45.

(133—135.)

(a.)

1. We wrote them a letter
2. She writes us a letter
3. I write you a letter

(a.)

4. I have written him a letter
5. I have had it done
6. He will have it done

(a.)

7. Will he have it done?
8. Has she had it done?
9. When did they have it done?
10. Read it to me
11. Who read (has) it (f.) to you?
12. She would have read (f.) to you
13. Is he writing me a letter?
14. Did she write you any letters?
15. Why did you not have it done?
16. We will have it written (*faire écrire*)
17. Did they have it done?
18. Will you (*voulez-vous*) read them (m.) to us?
19. I will read it (m.) to her if she wishes
20. Have it (f.) written and then read it (f.) to me.

(b.)

21. I will have it mended, and will send it to you
22. Make haste, and when you have finished, read it to me
23. Do not tell him so
24. He will have it done himself

(b.)

25. I will give you some money
26. Give them what you owe them
27. Write me a long letter
28. When I have (fut.) corrected your exercise you must copy it
29. Must I copy it if there are no mistakes?
30. How much is this carriage worth?
31. What does she say?—Tell me
32. I was telling him not to go out
33. She told (has) him not to go home
34. Will you have my desk mended?
35. I will have some new shoes made
36. To whom are you speaking?
To both (*tous les deux*)
37. She wrote it (f.) (has) with a new pen
38. Two hundred boxes of new pens, and three bottles of black ink
39. 80 horses, 82 men, 500 cows, 529 pigs, 2,000 years.

(c.)

1. "The table I have bought." Conjugate this tense in full in French.
2. "*Les habits que je me suis fait faire.*" Conjugate this tense in full.
8. "Who spoke (has)?" Translate this, and repeat the same form in the verbs: *mourir, vivre, savoir, revenir, partir, s'en aller.*

4. Conjugate the verb *geler*, to freeze, throughout negatively.

5. Conjugate the expression, "I do not see him," through the tense in French.

6. Also, "I must not tell you," omitting the 2nd pers.

7. Also, "The window I have opened."

8. *Craignons, voulurent, verraient, vendu, va, crû, tinsse, dites, feront*—come from what verbs?

9. Give the pres. part., and pres. subj. plur. of the above verbs.

10. Translate: I listen to you, I wait for you, I laugh at you, I call for you.

EXERCISE 186.

Conjugate the verb **vous la lire**, to read it to you, omitting the 2nd pers. sing. and plur., the preterite, ind. and imp. subj.; thus:

INDICATIVE.	
Present.	
I am reading it to you	je vous la lis
etc.	il vous la lit
	etc.

187.

Conjugate the verb **ne pas le lui promettre**, not to promise him; thus:

INDICATIVE.	
Present.	
I do not promise him	je ne le lui promets pas
etc.	tu ne le lui promets pas
	etc.

188.

Conjugate the ind. mood of **plaire**, to please, prefixing *cela* and the personal pronouns in the dative; thus:

INDICATIVE.	
Present.	
That pleases me	cela me plaît
That pleases thee	cela te plaît
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 46.

(186—188.)

(a.)

1. I did (have) not promise him
2. I will not promise you
3. He promises us
4. She would not have promised you
5. Did they promise you?
6. That pleased him (very) much
7. That will please you
8. Does that please you?
9. Would that have pleased him?
10. That does not please her at all (*du tout*)
11. Why do you take them from him?
12. Do not take them from him
13. Did he take it from him?
14. Has he taken them from them?
15. She would have taken them from him
16. When did he promise you?
17. I should not have promised you
18. That would have pleased me much
19. He would (*voulait*) not promise us
20. Do you believe that that pleases (*subj.*) her?

(b.)

21. She was very pleased; she told me so.
22. You said you had not promised them

(b.)

23. Shall I (*voulez-vous que*) read it to you (*subj.*)?
24. Shall I promise you?
25. Shall we write her a letter?
26. Have it done before 9 o'clock
27. When shall I (*voulez-vous que*) have it done?
28. What did (*has*) he say to you?
29. Tell them I will send it (*f.*) them soon
30. Do not read it; you must copy it first
31. What do they fear, if you have promised them?
32. She had read it (*f.*); she has read them
33. Have they seen her? What did they say to her?
34. We never copy our letters; they are always well written
35. Shall I go home?—Shall I stand up?
36. Shall we sit down?—No, stand quite (*bien*) upright
37. Drink all the water in the cup; is there much?
38. I would drink it all, even if there were more
39. We know nothing about it we don't believe in it
40. You must hold it in your hand for (*pendant*) five minutes.

(c.)

1. Translate: 2,000, 2 miles, 2,000 miles; 200 miles.
2. Conjugate the 1st pers. of each tense, simple and compound, of *se fier à lui*.
3. Repeat the above negatively.
4. Give the perfect 1st and 2nd pers. pl. of *venir*, *tenir*, *croire*, *avoir*, *être*, *dire*.
5. When is *nil* used? Give 2 examples.
6. Give the names of the months and days.
7. *Vivre*, *sais*, *prenons*, *mettons*. Give the imperative of these verbs.
8. Write the entire pres. ind. of *plonger*, *sucer*, and *jeter*.
9. Give the feminines of: *un taureau blanc*, *un cheval vigoureux*, *un beau coq*, *mon petit neveu*, *mon cher frère*.
10. Translate: *Tiens! mon Dieu, oui. Peut-être bien. Allons donc! Parbleu! à la bonne heure.*

EXERCISE 139.

Conjugate the verb **les lui prendre**, to take them from him; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I take them from him	je les lui prends
etc.	tu les lui prends
	etc.

140.

Conjugate the ind. mood. of the verb **suivre**, to follow, prefixing **moi qui**, I who, **toi qui**, **lui qui**, etc., thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I who am following	moi qui suis
Thou who art following	toi qui suis
He who is following	lui qui suit
She who is following	elle qui suit
etc.	etc.

141.

Conjugate the verb **se taire**, to be silent, thus .

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I am silent
Thou art silent
etc.

je me tais
tu te tais
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 47.

(139—141.)

(a.)

1. Those whom I follow
2. She whom you follow
3. He who will follow me
4. He who is following you
5. They who would have followed you
6. Hold your tongue
7. Can you (*sing.*) hold your tongue
8. Let us be silent
9. We will be silent
10. They will not be silent
11. They are not silent
12. Will she be silent
13. Opened (*part. f.s.*), opened (*part. f.pl.*)
14. Plucked (*part. m.pl.*), seen (*f.pl.*), written (*m.pl.*)
15. Said (*part. f.pl.*), gone (*f.pl.*), gone (*f.s.*)
16. He who is following us
17. You who will follow them (*f.*)
18. I (*mot*) who have followed him
19. I (*f.*) did not (have...) hold my tongue
20. We (*f.*) should not have held our tongues.

(b.)

21. Who are these people (*gens*) who follow us?
22. Does your master read you your lesson?
23. Sometimes he reads it (*f.*) to us
24. Does he also promise you rewards?
25. Yes, he promises us some (*en*) sometimes
26. Does that please you? Yes, that always pleases us
27. Does he sometimes take your tops from you?
28. Yes, he takes them (*f.*) from us very often
29. Has he ever taken yours (*f.s.*) from you?
30. Whom were you following when I met (have) you?
31. I was following no one; I did (have) not see you (*f.*)
32. If you do not hold your tongue I shall have you punished
33. They (*f.*) were all silent when the queen came (*is*) in

(b.)

34. Riches acquired abroad.
Potatoes boiled in (*cuire à l'*) water
35. Holy water; cherries plucked too soon
36. Bound books. Broken chairs. Filled bottles.
37. Water upset; curtains drawn; houses burned

(b.)

38. The water I have spilled.
You have spilled it (*f.*)
39. Who broke (has...) the chair? — It (*f.*) was broken
40. Will the broken chairs be mended?

(c.)

1. Give the past part. fem. of *prendre, voir, concevoir, bénir, savoir, vouloir*.

2. Give the entire ind. pres. and imperf. of the verb *hair*.

3. Give both forms of the future tense of the verb *s'asseoir* in full.

4. Why: **Quelques** *services que vous lui rendiez*, but **quelque** *bon musicien que vous soyez*?

5. Why: **Quelle que** *soit sa fortune*, but **quelque** *grande que soit sa fortune*?

6. Translate: *Demandez-moi toute autre chose*, but *c'est une autre chose*?

7. *Elle s'est coupé le doigt*, but, *elle s'est coupée*? Explain the difference.

8. Give the past indefinite of *se promener*, interrogatively.

9. Give the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *fuir, employer, croire, appuyer*.

10. Translate: *Passez mon assiette; passez à mon bureau; je ne puis m'en passer*.

EXERCISE 142.

Give the **past participle** of all verbs in Voc. 86 ; thus :

<i>Sing.</i>		PAST PARTICIPLE.	<i>Plural</i>	
<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>		<i>masc.</i>	<i>fem.</i>
allé,	allée	gone	allés,	allées
acquis,	acquise	acquired	acquis,	acquises.
		etc.		

143.

Give the **future tense**, 1st pers. sing. of all verbs in Voc. 86 ; thus :

FUTURE.	
I shall go	j'irai
I shall acquire	j'acquerrai
etc.	etc.

144.

Give the 1st person (sing. and plur.) of the **pres. subjunctive** of all verbs in Voc. 86 ; thus :

SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	
Que j'aille	que nous allions
Que j'acquière	que nous acquérions
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 48.

(142-144.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(a.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They will go 2. He will run 3. I shall die 4. We will hold 5. They will come 6. We shall be able 7. I shall know 8. You will see 9. We will do 10. That I may go | <p>(a.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. That he may hate 12. That we may hold 13. That you may be able 14. That we may know 15. That you may drink 16. That I may say 17. You do—you say 18. You drink—you are silent 19. They go—they sit down 20. I put—they put |
|--|---|

(b.)

21. Shall I go with you?
22. I shall not be able to see you to-day
23. They will not come—they told (have) me so
24. When will your brother know if he has succeeded?
25. Why do you drink water?—I shall not drink any
26. Do as you like (*plaire, imp.*)
—I prefer water to beer
27. Good water is (*vaut*) certainly better than bad beer
28. Shall I have it done at once?
29. Which of the windows did you open?—Neither
30. I fell asleep, so that I left it open

(b.)

31. I should not know her if I saw (*imp.*) her
32. Let us go away—we shall see nothing
33. Are the children sleeping? give them these cakes
34. I hate vice—we hate it, too
35. Who(ever) lives (*fut.*) will see
36. They (*f.*) resolved (have) not to go home
37. Must I hold it in my hand till you return (*subj.*)
38. You will not be able to sleep—you have read too much
39. Will your father write them a letter
40. What a beautiful rose you have picked—give it me.

(c.)

1. What is the difference between *croît* and *croit*, *cru* and *crû*, *sut* and *sût*?
2. Give the 3rd pers. plur. of the future of the verbs *prévaloir*, *attirer*, *flâner*, *savoir*, *mener*, *épeler*, *jeter*.
3. Translate : *nous nous haïssons*, *nous nous battons*, *nous nous jetons des pierres*, and complete the tense, French and English.
4. Translate : as happy as, happier than, the happiest in the world.
5. Form the plural of *taureau*, *clou*, *corail*, *joujou*, *animal*, *vœu*.
6. Give the perfect and past part. of *avoir*, *réduire*, *finir*, *vendre*, *plaindre*.
7. Give the fem. of *vengeur*, *chanteur*, *trompeur*, *ambassadeur*.

8. Why ~~de~~ *bons élèves*, but ~~des~~ *élèves studieux*.
 9. Conjugate *geler*, to freeze.
 10. Translate : *quoiqu'il advienne* ; *tué sur la voie* ; *en venir aux mains*.

EXERCISE 145.

Give the **entire present indicative** of all verbs marked with an asterisk * in Voc. 86 ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je vais, tu vas, il va
etc.

nous allons, vous allez, ils vont
etc.

146.

Give the 3rd pers. sing. and plur. **masc.** and **fem.** of the **preterite indef.** of all verbs in Voc. 87 ; thus :

PRETERITE INDEFINITE.

He has gone away
She has gone away
They have, etc.
etc.

il est parti
elle est partie
ils sont partis
elles sont parties
etc.

147.

Give the second pers. plur. of the imperative of all verbs in Voc. 88 ; thus :

1. Go away
2. Enjoy yourself
3. Sit down
to.

allez-vous en
amusez-vous
asseyez-vous
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 49.

(145—147.)

(a.)

1. She has set out
2. Have they set out?
3. Would they have come?
4. That he may come
5. Why has he returned?
6. He returned (has...) yesterday
7. Let us go to (*se rendre à*) the wood
8. They have gone in again
9. We have attained (to) our end (*parvenir*) [down]
10. She would not have gone
11. Lie down. Sit down. Sloop down
12. They (*f.*) had gone down
13. We went up. I (*f.*) did not go up
14. How did you (*f.*) all get up?
15. She returned. Remember
16. That she might have returned
17. They have become rich
18. He died yesterday. She died of (the) fever
19. We sat down. We (*f.*) had sat down
20. He has gone away. He has returned.

(b.)

21. We will bathe and then go (*fut.*) and take a walk
22. You may trust him. He will not go away
23. I occupied myself in order not to (*pour ne pas*) think of it

(b.)

24. She complained. We hastened to help her
25. "No," he exclaimed, "I have never seen her"
26. Remember. Stand up. Escape
27. Shall we bathe here? The water is very deep
28. We will rest under this beautiful tree
29. How many times will the sun rise before the end of this year?
30. They have all gone down into (*à*) the kitchen
31. Go there. Do not go there. Run there
32. That will please you. You will remember what I said
33. Why do you laugh at me? Because you drink so much beer
34. I made a mistake? Did you correct it (*f.*)?
35. You must not laugh at foreigners
36. What are you doing? What were you doing?
37. I shall do what I like (*faire plaisir*)
38. You must try to occupy yourself. Read or write
39. Remember. There are no more. It (*f.*) is the last
40. Birds, pictures, blue eyes, difficult works.

(c.)

1. Name 4 conjunctions which require the verb in the subj. mood, and give an example of each.
2. Conjugate the tenses beginning: *je veux, je couds, j'acquiers, que j'aïlle.*
3. Give the past participles, masc. sing. and masc. plural, of *contenir, reparaitre, voir, dire, conclure, se moquer, mourir.*
4. Give the plural of: *chou-fleur, chef-lieu, petit-maitre, basse-cour.*
5. Give the plural of: *un adagio, un post-scriptum.*
6. Give the plural of *un bateau à vapeur, un moulin à papier.*
7. Give the subj. 3rd pers. sing. of *se tromper, se rapeler, s'en repentir.*
8. Give the pluperf. subj. of the same verbs in the 3rd pers. sing.
9. Translate: we sew, he dies, we will, you will run, acquired (f.), knowing, gone.
10. What is the rule for the translation of the French locution *n'est-ce pas*? Give 3 examples.

EXERCISE 148.

Give the 1st pers. sing. and plur. of the **past indef. tense** of all verbs in Voc. 86; thus;

I went away
We went away

etc.

je me suis en allé
nous nous sommes en allés
je me suis amusé
nous nous
etc.

149.

Repeat the preceding in the **fem. singular** only, interrogatively and negatively; thus:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Did she go away ?
She did not go away | s'est-elle en allée ?
elle ne s'est pas en allée |
| 2. Did she | s'est-elle amusée ?
elle ne s'est pas |
| etc. | etc. |

150.

Conjugate the verb **se mettre à le faire**, to begin to do it, omitting the second person singular ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| I begin to do it | je me mets à le faire |
| etc. | il se met à le faire
etc. |

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 50.

(148—150.)

(a.)

1. Did you get your hair cut ?
2. Did they (f.) get under shelter ?
3. You do not stand properly
4. Stand upright
5. Did you go there ? (*se rendre*)
6. Did the children behave well ?
7. Are you in good health ?
8. Why do you begin to cry out ?
9. Why do you begin to do it so early (*tôt*) ?
10. Why did you exclaim ?
11. Why do you not sit down ?
12. Why do you wonder ?
13. I am beginning to grow
14. You are beginning to study now

(a.)

15. They began to sing
16. Let us begin to draw
17. Why do you trust him ?
18. Why do you not complain ?
19. Did they wonder ?
20. Were they amused at the theatre ?

(b.)

21. Did the men wonder why you did not promote them ?
22. Did they say so ? I do not remember
23. I went away, as I knew no one
24. Let us begin to play. They will begin to dance
25. "Go away—make haste," he exclaimed

(b.)

26. That would have pleased you. Why did you not come?
27. I will read you the letter. It is very well written
28. I will have some new shoes made
29. What shall you say to him? Shall you complain?
30. We never complain. We always obey him.
31. They say that they know nothing about it
32. They are quite (*bien*) right. They were not there

(b.)

33. I know that you do not know them
34. How much are these postage stamps worth?
35. What a large newspaper. Shall I buy it?
36. Did the ladies take cold? Did they complain?
37. They complained that there was a draught
38. I perceive. We ate (*pres.*) You throw. I throw
39. Buy. I buy. I will buy. I lead. We lead
40. We take a walk. I take a walk.

(c.)

1. Give the comparative and superlative of the adverbs *bien*, *mal*, *peu*.

2. Is the relative pronoun ever omitted in French, as it sometimes is in English? Give an example.

3. What does *bien plus grand* mean? also, *bien moins*?

4. What difference in pronunciation do you notice in *cinq œufs* and *cinq plumes*, *huit hommes* and *huit plumes*, *sept* and *sept pieds*, *les uns* and *les onze premiers*?

5. Translate: sixty-one, seventy-one, eighty-one.

6. Translate: two-thirds, five-tenths, two and a-half, two halves, half an apple, an apple and a-half.

7. Give the imperf. subj. negatively of the verb *se faire mal*.

8. Explain the difference between *mille*, *mil*, and *milles*.

9. Translate: the 2nd of June, the second time.

10. What is meant by "sequence of tenses"? Give examples.

EXERCISE 151.

Give the **2nd pers. plural** of the present indicative, interrogatively, of all verbs in Voc. 88, prefixing **pourquoi** ; thus :

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Why do you go away? | | pourquoi vous en allez-vous ? |
| etc. | | etc. |

152.

In the sentence **que m'arrive-t-il**, what is happening to me, substitute for "to me" the other dative pronouns in their order, and conjugate the verb through the indic. mood ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|
| What is happening to me ? | | que m'arrive-t-il ? |
| | | que t'arrive-t-il ? |
| | | que lui |
| etc. | | etc. |

153.

Conjugate the indic. mood of the impersonal verb **paraître drôle**, to seem strange, with pronouns as in the preceding ; thus :

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------|
| That seems strange to me | | cela me paraît drôle |
| | | cela te paraît drôle |
| etc. | | etc. |

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 51.

(151—153.)

(a.)

1. What will happen to him ?
2. What would happen to her ?
3. What happened (has...) to them ?
4. That will seem strange to you
5. Does that seem strange to him ?

(a.)

6. That did not seem strange to us
7. Did not that seem strange to her ?
8. What would have happened to him ?
9. Why did that seem strange to you ?

(a.)

10. What does she want ?
11. What do they require ?
12. What will you require ?
13. What do they not require ?
14. What did she require ?
15. What should I have required ?
16. That will seem strange to us
17. How strange that will seem to them
18. Has anything happened to you ?
19. Nothing will happen to him
20. What should I want ?

(b.)

21. What will my brother want ?
22. They (m.) will want some new shirts and a new tie
23. Will they (m.) require any white gloves ?
24. Why does this weather seem so strange to you
25. Because I have lived a long time abroad
26. When shall you want a new umbrella ?
27. We shall not want any more (ne...plus) seed

(b.)

28. I should like (*voudrais bien*) to know what will happen to him
29. Shall I tell you ? Nothing at all
30. Go and have your hair (pl.) cut ; it (pl.) is too long
31. That seemed so strange that she began to laugh
32. They were sitting down to dinner (*se mettre à table*)
33. Do not sit down there, something will happen to you
34. Go home and begin to work at once (*de suite*)
35. What a number (*que de*) of workmen your father will want
36. And workwomen too ; he will want (of them) two hundred
37. I shall know. I shall acquire. I shall send
38. You say. You do. They do. Shall I die of it ?
39. Go away (sing.) Go there (pl.) Come and see
40. That he might take. That he might do it again.

(c.)

1. Speaking to a person with whom you are not familiar, how should you translate : your sister ; your father ; your husband ; your sisters ; your mother ; your uncle's health ?

2. In "her hat," *son chapeau*, why is "her" (*fem.*) translated by *son* (*masc.*) ? Explain the rule and give examples.

8. Why is "my" masc. in : *mon amie, mon épée* ?
4. Translate : **que** faites-vous ? **que** c'est grand !
*plus grand que ; aussi grand que ; la pomme que je pèle ;
 il n'y a que lui d'absent.*
5. Why *j'ai ouvert les fenêtres*, but *les fenêtres que j'ai ouvertes* ?
6. Why *de belles pêches*, but *des pêches mûres* ?
7. When are *amour* and *orgue* masculine, and when feminine ?
8. Give the imperf. ind. 1st pers. sing. and plural
 of *démentir, se repentir, tenir, mentir.*
9. Give the pres. subj. and imp. subj. 1st pers.
 sing. of *traduire, séduire, instruire.*
10. Give the past part. of *clôre, émoudre, dissoudre,
 échoir, luire, ouïr, and survivre.*

EXERCISE 154.

Conjugate the verb **falloir**, to want, interrogatively, prefixing *que*, what, and pronouns as in Ex. 152 ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

What do I want ?	que me faut-il ?
What dost	que te faut-il ?
etc.	etc.

155.

Conjugate the indic. mood of the verb **falloir** interrogatively (omitting the perfect) preceded by *que* and followed by the corresponding tenses of the subj. mood of *faire* ; thus :

Present.

1. What must I do ?	que faut-il que je fasse ?
etc.	que faut-il que tu fasses ?
	etc.

156.

Conjugate the pres. and imp. tenses of the indicative mood of the verb *venir de*, adding 1) *le voir*, to see him; 2) *lui parler*, to speak to him; 3) *s'en faire faire*, to have some made; thus:

Present.

1. I have just seen him	je viens de le voir
etc.	tu viens de
	etc.
1. I have just had some made	je viens de m'en faire faire
	tu viens de t'en
etc.	il vient de s'en
	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 52.

(154-156.)

(a.)

1. What am I to do?
2. What was I to do?
3. What shall she do?
4. You must not do it
5. They should not have done it
6. What will you be obliged to do?
7. You must do it well
8. Must I do it twice?
9. We have just seen them
10. I have just seen her
11. He had just written to you
12. I had just spoken to her
13. She had just been speaking to us
14. Had he not just been speaking to you
15. I ought to have gone earlier
16. Ought you not to have told him?

(b.)

17. When are you to set out?
18. I ought to have translated better
19. Where ought we to have stopped?
20. I ought to see him to-day.
21. Tell me what books you want
22. You should have subscribed to the library
23. Ought we to have bathed farther down (*plus bas*)?
24. I was to tell you to ask (for) what you want
25. You ought to let us know (*faire savoir*) sooner
26. I am to leave by the 2.40 train (*train de...*)
27. We are to arrive at half-past seven

(b.)

28. She has just told me what has happened to you
29. What a number of books you will want
30. You should not have (*en*) bought so many
31. What is to be done? I don't know what will happen to us
32. I have just been (*on*) told that you are to go away
33. Who told (*has...*) you so? It was my brother, wasn't it?

(b.)

34. We do not promise to do all that you wish (*Ex. 124*)
35. She will not take them from us. Take it up (*monter*)
36. Do not take it (*f.*) down (*descendre*). I want it (*en*)
37. She will send it us. She ought to have sent it us
38. You ought not to have taken it (*f.*). It (*f.*) was not mine
39. Shall I tell you what you ought to have done?
40. I will not have you (*that you*) do it (*subj.*).

(c.)

1. Give the plural 1st person of: *je préfère, je mène, je pliais, je règne, je digère.*

2. Give the 3rd pers. sing. of: *nous cédon, nous préférons, nous lions, nous digérons, nous parions.*

3. Give the pres. subj. 3rd pers. sing. and 1st pers. plur. of: *payer, balayer, noyer, employer, ennuyer, essayer.*

4. Give the future simp. 3rd sing. of *préférer, appuyer, jeter, appeler, régner.*

5. Translate: you ought to sell it, you ought to have sold it, he is going to sell it, he has just sold it, he was to have sold it to-day.

6. How is the French locution *n'est-ce pas* rendered in English? Give examples.

7. Translate: a week ago, for the last week, every week, the whole week, twice a week.

8. Translate: before coming, after leaving.

9. How do you render in French the emphatic future: I will not go, you shall go?

10. Translate: you say, you predict, you curse.

EXERCISE 157.

Conjugate the following tenses in full (omitting the 2nd pers. sing.): (1) **je dois y aller**, I am to go there; (2) **je devais y aller**, I was to go there; (3) **je devrais y aller**, I ought to go there; and (4) **j'aurais dû y aller**, I ought to have gone there; and repeat the whole, substituting (for *y aller*): a) *partir demain*, and b) *parler français*; thus:

I am to go there
He is to go there
etc.

je dois y aller
il doit y aller
etc.

158.

Repeat Exc. 157 interrogatively, substituting for *y aller* (1) **s'en aller de bonne heure**, to go away early, and (2) **se faire couper les cheveux**, to have one's hair cut; thus:

Am I to go away early?

dois-je m'en aller de bonne heure?

Is he to go away early?

doit-il s'en aller de bonne heure?

etc.

etc.

159.

Repeat Exc. 157 negatively, substituting for *y aller* (1) **lui en parler**, to speak to her about it, and (2) **les écouter**, to listen (to) them; thus:

I am not to speak to her
about it

je ne dois pas lui en parler

He is not to speak to her
about it

il ne doit pas lui en parler

etc.

etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 53.

(157—159.)

(a.)

1. Are we to go there?
2. Ought we to have gone there?

(a.)

3. Is he to come to-day?
4. You ought not to speak to him about it

(a.)

5. He ought not to have told me
6. They ought not to have come
7. She was to have been here at 2 o'clock
8. I am to speak to him about it
9. He wants many things
10. They want shoes
11. Do you want a purse?
12. Shall you want some tea?
13. I should not have (*en*) wanted so many
14. How many shall you want?
15. They ought not to have gone
16. He ought not to have repeated it
17. Ought they to sit down?
18. Why are you to go?
19. She will not want any pins
20. I should not have (*en*) wanted it.

(b.)

21. We want new playthings and some nuts
22. Tell me all that (*ce dont*) you want
23. They wanted scissors, rings and jewels

(b.)

24. What must they (*f.*) do?
25. What (*qu'est-ce que*) do you want?
26. What will she want?
27. Do not speak to her about it now
28. You told (have...) me you had just seen him
29. You ought to have lighted the fire
30. She ought to have had the fire lighted
31. I wondered not to see you
32. You ought to have known that I was not coming
33. We will begin to work to-morrow
34. They ought to begin to work to-day
35. You ought to tell me when you want new clothes
36. These (*m.*) are too long; those (*f.*) are too dear
37. How much are those slippers worth?
38. Ought not your parents to have sent you to school?
39. He who..., she who..., she whom..., they who...
40. It is I (*moi*) who am following you.

(c.)

1. Where are the pronouns *me*, *le*, *nous*, *en*, etc., placed? Show by examples.
2. Translate: give it me; tell them; give me some.
3. Why: *nous nous sommes disputés*, but, *nous nous sommes disputé le pas*?

4. Translate : my father and mother, my brother and sister, you and I, we and they.

5. Translate : *quelque chose de bon, quelque bonne que soit la chose.*

6. Translate : I who speak, we who speak, they who were speaking, I who have spoken.

7. Translate : how happy you (*f.*) are ; how poor this family is.

8. Give the imper. 1st pers. plur. of *mourir, résoudre, voir, lire, envoyer.*

9. Translate : *baissez-vous, baissez la voix, baissez le rideau, le jour baisse.*

10. Translate : to take a walk, to go for a drive, to ride on horseback, to go for a row.

EXERCISE 160.

Conjugate the ind. mood. of the verb **falloir**, adding **pronouns** and all the **nouns** from Voc. 27 (c), repeating the verb as often as required ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I want a top	il me faut une toupie
Thou wantest some pencils	il te faut des crayons
He (or she) wants some pins	il lui faut des épingles
etc.	etc.

161.

Conjugate the verb **ne jamais y aller** ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I never go there.	je n'y vais jamais
etc.	tu n'y vas jamais
	etc.

162.

Conjugate the ind. mood of the verb **la lui rendre**, interrogatively (omitting the perf.), with *est-ce que*; thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Do I return it to him ?

est-ce que je la lui rends ?

Dost thou

est-ce que tu la lui rends ?

etc.

etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 54.

(160—162.)

(a.)

1. She has cut herself
2. She has cut her finger
3. We should have cut ourselves
4. We should have cut our fingers
5. We never cut ourselves
6. They never cut their fingers
7. Did you (have) return it to her ?
8. Did you return it (f.) to him ?
9. Will she return it to him ?
10. Would he have returned it to her ?
11. Have you cut your hand ?
12. Yes, I (f.) have cut myself
13. How did you cut yourself ?
14. How did they cut their fingers ?
15. You never answer me
16. I never read any French books
17. I have never read it
18. They never return it to me
19. They have never cut themselves
20. She will never cut her fingers.

(b.)

21. Give him back the knife ;
you will cut yourself
22. Return to him those you do
not want
23. You ought to have told him
to give it back to me
24. I had forgotten that you
were invited to dinner
25. You ought to have put on
a clean collar
26. I want some new ones ; I
never have any
27. Have you cut yourself ?
28. She struck (has) herself (*se
cogner*) against the door
29. She struck her leg against
the table
30. Did you hurt yourself ? (*se
faire mal*)
31. You must have hurt your-
self very much (*bien mal*)
32. I should have hurt myself
if I had not stooped
33. We seldom hurt ourselves
34. They have cut (*on lui a*) off
his leg
35. Would they have cut it off
if he had been in good
health ?

(b.)

36. We have just been looking for you
 37. That handsome man ; what a beautiful eye
 38. What fine cattle ; Three-fourths, five-ninths

(b.)

39. Twenty-two and a-half, half an apple
 40. More than you ought to have eaten.

(c.)

1. What tense of the subj. follows the pres. and future indic. ? Give an example of each.

2. What tense of the subj. follows the imperfect and conditional ? Give an example of each.

3. Why *des saurages menaçants*, but *des sauvages menaçant de nous tuer* ?

4. Translate : so much difficulty ; so little help ; so few people ; such a fine town.

5. Conjugate negatively the imperative mood of *s'en aller*.

6. Translate : boil it (*f.*) ; do not boil it (*f.*).

7. Give the entire future of *finir* and *cueillir*.

8. Translate : *plus nous avons, plus nous voulons*.

9. Translate : the less I work, the less I feel disposed to work.

10. Translate : *du reste, d'ailleurs, du moins, à vrai dire, au fait, à la longue, dorénavant, à l'avenir, à partir de*.

EXERCISE 163.

Conjugate the compound tenses of the verbs *se couper* and *se couper le doigt*, in the fem. plur. only ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Past Indefinite.

Nous nous sommes coupées	nous nous sommes coupé le
Vous vous êtes coupées	doigt
Elles se sont coupées	vous vous êtes coupé le doigt
	elles se sont coupé le doigt
etc.	etc.

164.

Conjugate the compound tenses (omitting the pret. ant.) of the ind. mood of **écrire**, 1) with the obj. *lettre* after the verb, 2) with the obj. *lettre* before the verb; thus :

Past Indefinite.

J'ai écrit la lettre	la lettre que j'ai écrite
Tu as écrit la lettre	la lettre que tu as écrite
etc.	etc.

165.

Repeat Exercise 164, substituting the verb **ouvrir** les **fenêtres**; thus :

Past Indefinite.

J'ai ouvert les fenêtres	les fenêtres que j'ai ouvertes
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 55.

(163—165.)

(a.)

1. I had already written the letter
2. Had he written the letter?
3. What letter had he written?
4. He will have written the letter
5. Will he have written the letter?
6. The letter you have written
7. The window you have opened
8. Why have they opened the windows?

(a.)

9. Who opened that window?
10. Shut that window which you have opened
11. Have you lost your watch?
12. I have found the pen you had lost
13. Did she (has) let the plates fall?
14. Pick up the marbles which we bought
15. I did not buy any marbles
16. The lessons we did not know

(a.)

17. I would have corrected the mistakes
18. Has she sold the pears?
19. The water I have drunk
20. The apples you have eaten.

(b.)

21. Do not open the windows.
It is cold
22. You will be ill if you eat too many apples
23. The sums I have placed in (à) the bank
24. Did you give him back the marbles you (have) borrowed?
25. What a number of (que de) letters you have received
26. What beautiful days we passed there
27. I will give you two new tops for all the marbles you have won
28. All the plates you have let fall are broken

(b.)

29. You ought to have corrected the faults
30. I know all the songs you have sung this evening
31. We have just sealed the letter. Shall I show it you?
32. After all the trouble we have taken
33. The houses into which (où) we have been (aller)
34. The houses he has built are substantial (solide)
35. What beautiful houses he has had built (construire)
36. My watch never stops. I wind it up slowly
37. Did you wind it up last night?
38. I do not remember. It (f.) is going (marcher) now
39. She has hurt her leg. I have hurt my foot
40. I have a headache. You might have (pouvoir) hurt yourself.

(c.)

1. Translate : *à la mode, à l'anglaise, peindre à l'aquarelle, sauté au beurre, à l'huile et au vinaigre, à la sauce blanche, à la crème.*

2. Give the 3rd pers. sing. interrogatively of the pres. ind. of *accueillir, acquérir, aller, boire, croire, fuir, mourir, pouvoir.*

3. Form adverbs from : *lent, gentil, énorme.*

4. Translate : *depuis quand est-il ici ? combien y a-t-il que vous êtes arrivé ?*

5. Give the past conditional of the verbs *se promener* and *s'endormir*, interrogatively.

6. Translate: *voici vos gants, le voici ! voilà le journal, les voilà !*

7. Translate: would she have remembered? would they (*f.*) have gone away if they had known?

8. Translate: this one (*f.*), those (*m.*), that one (*f.*), those (*f.*), the latter (*m.*), the former (*f. pl.*).

9. Give the future tense, 2nd pers. pl., negatively of: *envoyer, croire, pouvoir, savoir, vouloir, voir, mener, accueillir.*

10. Translate: *d'avance, à l'égard de, quant à, être au courant, tant soit peu, peu à peu, peu s'en faut.*

EXERCISE 166.

Repeat Exercise 164 with the expressions in Voc. 39, using the 3rd pers. sing. of the present only; thus:

1. Il a mangé une pomme	la pomme qu'il a mangée
2. Il a bu de l'eau	l'eau qu'il a bus
etc.	etc.

167.

Conjugate the **emphatic future** of the verbs: to go away (*s'en aller*), to return (*revenir*), to know (*savoir*), to tell it him (*le lui dire*); thus:

I will go away	je veux m'en aller
Thou shalt go away	je veux que tu t'en ailles
etc.	etc.

168.

Conjugate the ind. mood of the verb **ne penser qu'à cela**, to think only of that (omitting the 2nd pers. sing.); thus:

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I think only of that	Je ne pense qu'à cela
etc.	Il ne pense qu'à cela
	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 56.

(166—168.)

(a.)

1. I will not go away
2. She will not go away
3. Why will they not go away?
4. We would not go away
5. Who will not go away?
6. I am always thinking of you
7. Do you think of me?
8. Think of us sometimes
9. He only thinks of himself
10. She only thought of him
11. I shall only think of her
12. She only sells pears
13. I only know that lady
14. You have only forgotten two letters
15. I should only have thought of them
16. Did they only think of you?
17. If you will not go, stay
18. They said they would not go
19. I have only bought some marbles
20. I only know half the lesson.

(b.)

21. There were only six (*en*) of them in the room
22. What has happened to the others?
23. They only thought of going away
24. They would not go. We were obliged (*il a fallu*) to send for a policeman

(b.)

25. We only make two meals a day
26. I am always thinking of you and the children
27. The table napkins we bought are too expensive
28. Shall I give them back to-morrow?
29. Yes, and tell them to send us (*en*) others
30. My sister has hurt herself (*faire mal*)
31. Open windows; uncut newspapers; the well-tuned pianos
32. Dark nights; a fresh plucked rose; a new moon
33. Will you give it (*f.*) to her? Do not give it (*f.*) her
34. Should you have given them to me?
35. You are to return them (*m.*) to him
36. How many ought (*en*) I to have bought?
37. Sunken ships; pieces broken off
38. These chairs have just been mended
39. Remember; sit down; stand up; stoop down
40. She has gone away; have they (*f.*) gone away?

(c.)

1. Give the pres. subj. 1st. pers. sing. and plural of *s'abstenir, se promener, se lever*.

2. Give the interrogative form of the 1st pers. of each tense ind. mood of *dormir, sortir, partir, donner, manger*.

8. Give the plural of *ail, bétail, œil, ciel, éventail, corail, détail, trou, genou*.

4. What French terminations correspond to ic ; ical ; acy ; ory ; ous ; ty ; y ; or ; ive ? Give one example of each.

5. Give the feminine of *indiscret, sot, ouvrier, tunc, vieux, cher, muet, chrétien, berger, chanteur, acteur, jumeau*.

6. Translate : less...than ; more...than ; as...as ; as much...as ; as many...as ; quite as many...as.

7. Translate : both...and ; neither...nor ; either...or.

8. Give the first 3 persons of the pres.ind. of *apprendre, craindre, mettre, battre, connaître, écrire, plaire, vouloir, moudre, and mourir*.

9. Translate : I know you ; I know my lesson.

10. Translate : how do you do ? do go away ; that will not do ; I can do without it.

EXERCISE 169.

Conjugate the pres. imp. and fut. indic. of the verbs **ne dire que ce qu'on pense ; n'y aller que lorsqu'on est invité** (omitting the second pers. sing.) ; thus :

Present.

I only say what I think

He only says

etc.

I only go when I am invited

He only goes when he is invited

etc.

je ne dis que ce que je pense

il ne dit que ce qu'il pense

etc.

je n'y vais que lorsqu'on m'invite

il n'y va que lorsqu'on l'invite

etc.

170.

To each person of the tense : **je n'aurais pas dû**, I ought not to have, add one of the expressions in Voc. 89 in their order (repeating the tense as often as required); thus :

je n'aurais pas dû manger une pomme
tu n'aurais pas dû boire de l'eau
il n'
elle n'

etc.

171.

To all the verbs in Voc. 88 prefix alternately the words **ought he not to** and **ought she not to have**; thus :

Ought he not to go away ?

Ought she not to have
amused herself ?

etc.

ne devrait-il pas s'en aller ?

n'aurait-elle pas dû s'amuser ?

etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 57.

(169—171.)

(a.)

1. You ought not to have gone
2. He ought not to have spoken
3. They ought not to have done it
4. Ought we not to tell him ?
5. Ought I not to finish it ?
6. Ought they not to have come ?
7. Before taking it
8. Before leaving him
9. Before washing
10. Before coming down
11. Ought I to do it ?
12. Ought he to have done it ?
13. Ought she to ask him ?
14. Before striking him

(a.)

15. In order to begin early
16. You ought not to have played (*aux*) at marbles
17. We ought not to have lost the umbrella
18. Ought we not to have behaved well ?
19. Ought she to have let it fall ?
20. You ought to have gone there.

(b.)

21. The servant ought to have brought some coal
22. The clerk ought to walk home every evening

(b.)

23. Ought not Henry to have done his work?
24. They are (*ce sont*) mistakes you ought not to have made
25. I have not made any bad mistakes
26. They (*f.*) are all bad and ought to have been avoided
27. Before beginning it I will let you know (*faire savoir*)
28. They had their horses fed before setting out
29. Put your slippers (on) before going upstairs (*monter*)
30. The slippers which the shoemaker has mended
31. The pictures exhibited (*exposer*) this year are good

(b.)

32. All the drawings she has exhibited
33. What shall I tell him when he comes (*fut.*)
34. I will (*je vais*) tell you what you ought to have done
35. I wonder (*je me demande*) what would have happened
36. Does not that seem strange to you?
37. Set to work (Ex. 137) and (*à*) do it—I will help you
38. You have to begin to write when I tell you (*it*)
39. Would she have held her tongue?
40. Those (*f.*) who will (Ex. 154) not be silent had better (*feront mieux de*) go away.

(c.)

1. Give the pres. and imp. ind. of *oublier* and *haïr* the fut. of *faire* and *s'asseoir*, and the past part. of *aboudre* and *mourir*.

2. Give the sing. of *maux*, *bijoux*, *baux*, the fem. of *bref*, *sec*, *menteur*, *loup*, and the plur. of *chef-lieu*, *tête-à-tête*.

3. Give the 1st pers. sing. of each tense of *naître*, *pouvoir*.

4. Give the meaning and gender of *faim*, *manche*, *terre*, *clef*, *livre*.

5. What case do the verbs *pardonner*, *obéir*, and *succéder* govern? Give one example of each.

6. Show by some examples the use of the particles *ci* and *là*.

7. Translate: the latter (*m.pl.*), the latter (*f.s.*), the former (*f.pl.*), the former (*m.s.*).

8. What is the difference between *celui-là* and *cela*, *celui-ci*, and *ceci*? Give examples.

9. Conjugate the imperative mood of *ne pas recommencer*, and *ne pas s'asseoir*.

10. Translate : *peu s'en faut, être aux prises, je m'en tiens là, se mettre au courant*.

EXERCISE 172.

Put the words **avant de**, before, and **sans**, without, alternately before each verb in Voc. 94 ; thus :

1. Before taking	avant de prendre
2. Without writing	sans écrire
etc.	etc.

173.

Put the conj. **pour**, in order to, and the pronoun **le**, it, before all verbs in Voc. 94 which are marked with an asterisk *); thus :

1. In order to break it	pour le casser
etc.	etc.

174.

Conjugate the verbs *savoir*, *prendre*, *venir*, and *aller* in the **subj. mood** with the conjunctions **afin que**, that, in order that ; thus :

Present.	
That I may know	afin que je sache
etc.	etc.
Imperfect.	
That I might know	afin que je susse
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 58.

(172—174.)

(a.)	(a.)
1. In order that we may know	3. In order that they may take
2. In order that you might go	some (en)
there	4. In order that I might go

(a.)

5. In order that you might know it
6. Before I arrived (have...)
7. Before we did it
8. Before you go there
9. Before they (f.) come (have...)
10. I who am tall
11. You (f.) who are unhappy
12. They who will be rich
13. She who would be delighted to go (y)
14. In order that you may come in time
15. In order that our wives might come too
16. Before you do it
17. Before you came here
18. We who are young
19. In order that you might take it
20. Before we had time to do it.

(b.)

21. You must not do it before I tell you (it)
22. She ought not to have done it before I told her
23. Do not eat the apples before I come back
24. Tell her that she may know (it)
25. I told them that they might know
26. He who is a doctor ought to have known it

(b.)

27. She is a Frenchwoman ; so am I (and I also)
28. Before going there (*s'y rendre*)
29. In order that they might stand properly
30. The pleasant hours we have spent together
31. The years which have passed (*s'écouler*) in idleness
32. She was reading the letter you wrote (have) her
33. I never drink hot tea, it always hurts (*donner mal*) my teeth
34. We will not go, we have already told you so
35. Shall he come back when he has run his errand (*faire sa commission*)
36. They ought not to have sent off (*faire partir*) the train
37. We have just seen the queen ; where is she going ?
38. We shall not want any new dresses this summer
39. Tell me everything that (*ce qui*) (has) happened to you
40. Has she behaved well ?— Yes, she has done all her work (*devoirs*).

(c.)

1. Give the 3rd pers. plur. of the imperf. subj. negatively of *sucer*, *manger*, *courir*, *vendre*, *savoir*, *dire*, *contrefaire*, *s'étonner*.

2. Is the infinitive mood ever used substantively in French? If so, give examples.

3. What is the difference between *moins* and *moindre*, *pis* and *pire*?

4. Give the entire conditional of *mourir*, *courir*, and *acquérir*.

5. Give the infinitive and pres. part. of: *eu*, *saura*, *valu*, *irait*, *dû*, *écrivîmes*.

6. Give the plural of: *un bel oiseau*, *mon gant noir*, *leur fils aîné*, *cet œil bleu*, *un long travail*.

7. How is the English possessive case rendered in French? Give some examples.

8. When does the *é* in *préférer* change to *è*? Give 5 examples.

9. What prep. follows *plaire* when it is used impersonally? Give 3 examples.

10. Translate: *y en a-t-il? qu'y a-t-il? il n'y en a plus; il y a de quoi manger; il n'y a pas de quoi.*

EXERCISE 175.

Conjugate the **subjunctive mood** of the verbs *venir*, *le faire*, and *y aller*, with the conj. **avant que**; thus:

	<i>Present.</i>	
Before I come etc.		avant que je ne vienne etc.
	<i>Imperfect.</i>	
Before I came etc.		avant que je ne vinsse etc.

176.

Conjugate the ind. mood of the verb *être*, prefixing **moi qui**, **toi que**, etc., and adding the expressions from Voc. 48 (a.) (repeating, if necessary); thus:

INDICATIVE
Present.

I who am in bed ?
Thou who art in school
etc.

moi qui suis au lit
toi qui es en classe.
etc.

177.

Conjugate the ind. mood of the verb **plaire** preceded by **ce qui**, what, and the personal pronouns ; thus :

What pleases me
What pleases thee
etc.

ce qui me plaît
ce qui te plaît
etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 59.

(175-177.)

(a.)

1. Will that not please you ?
2. What would have pleased her ?
3. What pleased them so much (has...)?
4. The weather is rainy
5. The weather was very windy
6. It was very foggy
7. It will not be fine
8. What pleases you pleases me too
9. What would have pleased me formerly
10. She is writing a letter
11. They have been writing all the morning
12. I shall be writing in my room
13. We shall be dining
14. I should not have read your letter
15. What were you reading ?
16. Is it raining ?
17. We have been writing letters
18. It will be daylight soon
19. At what time is it dark now ?
20. All that pleased him.

(b.)

21. How windy it is. Is the window shut ?
22. How long have you been playing ?
23. Do not disturb her ; she is sleeping
24. What are those children doing ?
25. What a noise they are making
26. See how it is raining
27. It is snowing, is it not ?
28. I, who was present (I) ought to know (*le*)
29. You ought not to have gone away before I returned
30. Before you do it let me know
31. Tell me that I may know it
32. He told us (has) that we may know it
33. Before it is bad weather
34. We only write once a week —on Tuesday (*le*)
35. You only think of your pleasure

(b.)

36. It will rain before I can get back (*être de retour*)
 37. It is still raining. It has been raining all day
 38. Shall you be in (*chez vous*) about half-past 7 ?

(b.)

39. Yes, we shall be dining. Come before we get up from table
 40. You have been smoking too much.

(c.)

1. Give the pret. ind. and imp. subj. of *plaire*.
2. Give the pres. part. and pres. subj. of *craindre* and *joindre*.
3. Give the past part. fem. pl. of *prendre*, *savoir*, *dire*, *bénir*.
4. Give the plur. of *moi qui y vais*, *toi qui y vas*, *elle qui y va*.
5. Conjugate the fut. of *se taire*, also the future perf.
6. What form or forms of the verb *ouïr* are obsolete ?
7. What difference is there in French between : we see each other in the glass; and, we see ourselves in the glass ? Translate both sentences.
8. What is the plural of *un beau ciel*, *un joli arc-en-ciel*, *mon aïeul est très vieux* ?
9. Translate : Who did it ?—I. Did you ?—Yes, I did.
10. Translate : I know him ; I know my lesson ; he knows what you mean.

EXERCISE 178.

Conjugate the impersonal verb **faire**, simple and comp. tenses (as often as required) with the locutions in Voc. 48 ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Pres. It is fine weather
Imp. It was bad weather
 etc.

il fait beau temps
 il faisait mauvais temps
 etc.

179.

Conjugate the progressive (incomplete) forms of the verb **to write a letter** in the indicative mood only, showing the corresponding French expressions; thus:

Present (progressive).

I am writing a letter	j'écris une lettre
etc.	etc.

Imperf. (progressive).

I was writing, etc.	etc.
etc.	

180.

In the sentence "Who took it?" substitute for "took" all the verbs in Voc. 84, answering the question with "I," "thou," "he," etc.; thus:

Who took it?—I	qui est-ce qui l'a pris? c'est moi
Who wrote it?—thou	qui est-ce qui l'a écrit? c'est toi
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 60.

(178—180.)

(a.)

1. Who killed it (*f.*)? I
2. Who read it (*has*)? He (*did*)
3. I have known him for 5 years
4. He has known us for 3 months
5. Go there quickly
6. She used to go (*imp.*) there every day
7. Who touched me? No one
8. Who opened them? You, yourself
9. We have known you for 2 years
10. I have known it all day
11. We have been expecting it since yesterday

(a.)

12. We have not gone there for (*depuis*) some time
13. Have you gone there much lately?
- 14a. How long (*depuis quand*) have you been expecting it?
15. We have been expecting it since 3 o'clock
16. They will go there (*s'y rendre*) together
17. They would have gone there together [there?]
18. At what time shall you go
19. Who translated (*has*) that so badly?
20. Not I, nor I.

(b.)

21. Who are you writing to?
To my mother-in-law
22. Is it dirty in the streets?
Not very (*trop*)
23. What pleases me does not
please everybody
24. You who are rich, and I who
have always been poor
25. We arranged the room be-
fore he returned
26. You should have told us,
that we might know
27. You must shake (*enf.*) it
before taking it
28. You ought not to have
eaten that apple. It was
sour
29. Ought she not to listen to
him and obey him?
30. You only knew it yesterday,
did you?
31. Should you have thought of
me if there had been an
accident?

(b.)

32. I have upset a cup. The
cup is upset. The cup
I have upset
33. They (*f.*) have been dressing
for 2 hours at least
34. They (*f.*) have had their
hair curled
35. My friend's cap was blown
off (*emporter par le vent*)
36. Did he (*has...*) find it (*f.*)
again? Of course (he did)
37. Give it to her. Do not lend
it them. Show them to
me
38. Shall I tell her about it?
You shall not tell her a
word
39. Would you have entrusted
it (*f.*) to her?
40. Not if I had known what
she meant to do with it
(*en*).

(c.)

1. Write the pres. and past part. and the pres. subj.
of *mouvoir* and *pourvoir*.
2. What parts of the verbs *ravoir*, *échoir*, and *déchoir*
are still in use?
3. Conjugate the compound tenses of the passive
verb *être aimé* in the plural only.
4. Reflective verbs, passive verbs, and verbs of
"motion" (so called), are conjugated with *être*. Give
8 examples of each.
5. Translate: I who speak; and continue to conjugate
the verb in the same way through the pres. and imp.
tenses.

6. Translate : *un pêcheur, un pêcheur, une pêche, un péché*, and explain the difference.

7. Translate : What I say. What is not true. What ? What do you say ?

8. Give the entire imperative of : *acquérir, s'asseoir, convaincre, and vouloir*.

9. Explain the rule for the agreement of the part. in *les cerises que j'ai vues mûrir*, for its non-agreement in *les cerises que j'ai vu manger*.

10. Translate : *êtes-vous de la noce ? Je suis des vôtres. Je n'en suis pas. Où en sommes-nous ?*

EXERCISE 181.

Conjugate the pres. tense of the verbs **la connaître**, to know her ; **le savoir**, to know it ; **y aller**, to go there ; and **s'y attendre**, to expect it ; adding *depuis un an, depuis deux ans*, etc. ; thus :

I have known her for a year	je la connais depuis un an
Thou hast known her two years	tu la connais depuis deux ans
He has known her for three years	il la connaît, etc.
etc.	etc.

182.

Conjugate the verb **s'y rendre**, to go there ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je m'y rends	nous nous y rendons
tu t'y rends	
il s'y rend	
etc.	etc.

183.

Conjugate the verb **s'y trouver bien**, to be very comfortable there ; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je m'y trouve bien	nous nous y trouvons bien
tu t'y trouves bien	
il s'y trouve bien	
etc.	etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 61.

(181—183.)

(a.)

1. Shall you be there?
2. Would they have been there?
3. When were (have...) they there?
4. They will not be there
5. She has gone away. Beaten (*f.pl.*)
6. Acquired (*f.pl.*). Dead (*f.s.*). Dead (*m.pl.*)
7. Returned. She has returned
8. Read (*p. part., f.pl.*). Gone (*m.pl.*)
9. You will send. He will die. I will run
10. He will acquire. They will acquire
11. We will welcome him. He will be there
12. They will go away soon
13. He will send them back
14. They will not come back
15. You will see him again
16. We will see. Ought you not to have been there?
17. Opened (*f.s.*). Opened (*m.pl.*). Open (*f.pl.*)
18. Been able. Been willing. Seen. Known
19. When shall you know?
20. We shall know each other.

(b.)

21. We want some new, fashionable (*à la mode*) clothes
22. Henry's friends want (*avoir besoin*) some new books

(b.)

23. Are we to be back (*être de retour*) before 10 o'clock?
24. We are to go in there as we pass by (*en passant*)
25. Do not forget that you are not to speak about it
26. What do you want?—Shall I fetch it? (*f.*)
27. Fetch them (*f.*) if you please, I want them
28. What happened to them in your house (*chez vous*)
29. Let us begin to play a duet (*à quatre mains*)
30. She did not go away before midnight
31. Go away. Complain. Make haste. Rejoice
32. She has become rich and powerful, and he too
33. They have set out for America and India
34. He who is to speak for the others. I (*f.*) who am to play first
35. Shall I take them from him?
36. What a blue sky, and what beautiful clouds!
37. I was only waiting (for) you and her
38. We are going to have the fruit gathered soon
39. You must make him give it you back
40. What do I care?—No one knows me.

(c.)

1. What mood is used after *quoique*, à moins que, *afin que*, *jusqu'à ce que*? Give 2 examples of each.

2. What part of speech are the words in italics in : *des eaux dormantes*, *des chiens dormant au soleil*?

3. Conjugate the pres. and imp. of the verb *la faire bouillir*.

4. Compare *bon marché*, *peu*, *entreprenant*.

5. Give the plural of : *une forêt vierge*, *une jolie montre en or*, *un chemin de fer*.

6. Give the plural of : *un spectacle aussi émouvant que celui-là* ; *un soldat à genoux*, *attendant l'ennemi*.

7. Translate : The more I see of her the handsomer I find her, and the more I like her.

8. Give the entire future and pres. subj. of *prévaloir*.

9. Translate : My head aches ; my feet are sore ; my leg hurts me.

10. Translate : *faire maigre*, *faire face à*, *faire l'ignorant*, *faire de mon mieux*, *il se fait tard*, *il fait beau temps*, *je me fais faire des habits*.

EXERCISE 184.

Give the past participle (fem. if possible) of all the irregular verbs in Voc. 86 ; thus :

Gone	allée
Gone away	s'en allée
etc.	etc.

185.

Give the future, 2nd person plural, negatively, of all the irregular verbs in Voc. 86 ; thus :

You will not go	vous n'irez pas
You will not go away	vous ne vous en irez pas
etc.	etc.

186.

Give the entire pres. ind., neg. and int., of all verbs marked with an asterisk * in Voc. 36 ; thus :

Ne vais-je pas ?

n'allons-nous pas ?

ne vas-tu pas ?

ne va-t-il pas ?

etc.

etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 62.

(184—186.)

(a.)

1. We have subscribed
2. She would have subscribed
3. Why did they (f.) stop ?
4. When did they sit down ?
5. Make haste. Sit down. Lie down
6. They go. He acquires. We acquire
7. I sleep. He sleeps
8. He is dying. We all die
9. He holds. We hold. They hold
10. Thou canst. We can. They can
11. I will. We will. They will
12. That they may fear
13. That he may hold
14. That they may not be willing
15. That I might be able to go
16. That he may drink ; that you may drink
17. That you may be ; that you may have
18. That he might be ; that he might have
19. I believe ; that I may believe ; that they may believe
20. He takes ; that they may take ; take it.

(b.)

21. Do not trust (*se méfier de*) him, he will deceive you
22. He laughed at me. Why did he laugh at me ?
23. She would not have gone to bed so early
24. The windows were wide (*grand*) open all night
25. Who ought to have shut them ?
26. You had better (*series mieux*) have some new ones (f.) made
27. Shall I read it aloud, that you may all hear it ?
28. What do you think of it (f.) ? it (f.) is very (*bien*) pretty
29. Which wine do you prefer, this or that ?
30. Thank you, I never take wine, always water
31. When they are ill they will be glad to send for a doctor
32. We (f.) will ring when we are ready
33. You must (inf.) not speak. Hold your tongue
34. Go and see. Come and listen. Walk very gently

(b.)

35. Shall we (*voulez-vous que*)
send him some grapes?
36. He has finer than we have,
he does not want them
37. If you want any, I will try
and get you some
38. Come to my house and see
what I have just bought

(b.)

39. The young rascals whose
heads we saw above the
wall
40. She who is prudent and
happy. They (*f.*) who are
not (*le*).

(c.)

1. What mood is used after: *le seul qui...*, *pas un qui...*, *le plus beau livre que...*? Give an example of each.

2. What propositions follow the verbs: *se réjouir*, *se plaire*, *remercier*, *abonder*? Give an example of each.

3. Translate: six feet high, ten feet deep, three feet long, shorter by half a mile.

4. Give the pres. and past part. of: *assaillir*, *conquérir*, *soustraire*, *poindre*, *résoudre*, *traire*.

5. Give the 1st pers. sing. and plur. of the pres. subjunctive of: *valoir*, *savoir*, *absoudre*, *naître*, *coudre*, *fuir*, *s'enfuir*, *dissoudre*.

6. Translate: justice, money, fear, death, misfortune, men, animals, Asia, children, infancy.

7. Complete the tense: *je vais chez moi*; and give also the pres. subj. of the same verb negatively.

8. Translate: *d'après*, *dès que*, *du reste*, *en effet*, *bien mal*, *bien malheureux*, *d'ailleurs*, *ailleurs*, *à l'avenir*, *autrefois*.

9. Give the fem. of *ambassadeur*, *pêcheur*, *instituteur*, *contigu*, *oblong*, *coi*, *châtain*, *fat*.

10. Translate: *cela ne fait rien*; *je me suis fait mal*; *vous avez mal fait*; *faire faillite*; *je n'en ferai rien*.

EXERCISE 187.

1. Give the pres. subj. 1st pers. sing. and plur. of all verbs in Voc. 40; thus :

Que je jette
Que j'achète
etc.

que nous jetions
que nous achetions
etc.

188.

Give the 1st pers. sing. of the perf. ind. ; (2) the past conditional ; and (3) imperative of verbs 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15 in Voc. 41 ; thus :

To subscribe
I have subscribed
I should have subscribed
Subscribe
etc.

s'abonner
je me suis abonné
je me serais abonné
abonnez-vous
etc.

189.

Give the **imperf. tense** of all verbs in Voc. 39, 1st pers. plur., rendered into English by **used to**, adding the nouns as indicated, in the plural if possible ; thus :

We often used to eat apples

We often used to drink water
We often used to write letters

etc.

Nous mangions souvent des
pommes
Nous buvions souvent de l'eau
Nous écrivions souvent des lettres

etc.

190.

Give the **emphatic imperative** of all verbs in Voc. 38 (a), rendering by the corresponding expletive in French ; thus :

1. Do go away !
2. Do enjoy yourself !
3. Do sit down !
etc.

allez-vous en, donc !
amusez-vous, donc !
asseyez-vous, donc !
etc.

191.

Conjugate 3 times the past subj. (omitting 2nd pers. sing.) of the verb **pouvoir**, to be able, preceded by

sans que, and adding to each person a verb from Voc. 87; thus:

PAST SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. Without my having been able to start	sans que j'aie pu partir
2. Without his having been able to go etc.	sans qu'il ait pu aller etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 63.

(187-191.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(a.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We used often to find money 2. We often used to let the plates fall 3. I often used to find out mistakes 4. Did you often lose your hat? 5. Do stay with me 6. Do have your hair cut 7. Do behave better 8. Without our having been able to go up 9. Without her having been able to go down 10. Used you often to play at cards? 11. We often used to forget some words 12. She often used to sell pears 13. We often used to buy some 14. Do make haste 15. Do not fall asleep 16. Do not bathe to-day 17. Do stand up 18. Without our having been able to lie down | <p>(a.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Do listen to me 20. We often used to go to bed late. <p>(b.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Do try and remember what I told you 22. You must read (<i>inf.</i>) it attentively and then copy it (<i>f.</i>) 23. You ought to have been able to do it 24. Would he have been willing to consent to it (<i>y</i>) 25. We are to leave out five lines and a half 26. Twenty-four pounds fifteen shillings (in French money) 27. In the year 1764 (in words) 28. He was born (<i>naquit</i>) on the 1st of May, 1827 29. In the morning. In the evening. In the afternoon 30. Sweet apples; long stories; jealous friends |
|---|--|

(b.)

81. Boil this water and pour it into that white basin
82. He will welcome (*accueillir*) you; he welcomes us
83. You do not say; you do not do it; said (*f.*)
84. I will do it; they do; he will send
85. Known (*f.pl.*); had (*f.pl.*); that he might be

(b.)

36. That I may know; that they might have known
37. Before reading; without listening
38. In order that I may acquire riches
39. We acquire; we shall acquire
40. More than you ought to have given her.

(c.)

1. Where is the circumflex accent used with verbs in *être* and *ôtre*? Give examples.

2. What is the difference between: *jeune* and *jeûne*; *point* and *pointe*; *sur* and *sûr*; *tache* and *tâche*, *reformer* and *réformer*?

3. When is the final *i* elided? Give examples.

4. Give the past. part. of *permettre*, *peindre*, *se méprendre*, *poursuivre*, *soustraire*, *convaincre*, *survivre*.

5. Also the pres. subj. 1st pers. sing. and plur. of the same verbs, negatively.

6. Translate: General Bonaparte; Admiral Nelson; Prince George; Count S.

7. What is the difference of meaning between: *n'avez-vous pas des livres à moi*, and *n'avez-vous pas de livres à moi*?

8. Give the plural of: *un aide-de-camp*, *un contre-poison*, *un chou-fleur*, *un pied à terre*, *un abat-jour*.

9. Write the entire compound of the conditional of *s'en tenir là*, interrogatively.

10. Translate: *faire l'école buissonnière*, *prendre d'emblée*, *pile ou face*, *en face*, *vis-à-vis*, *façon de parler*.

EXERCISE 192.

Conjugate the 1st pers. sing. of each tense of the verbs **lui pardonner**, **leur obéir**, and **résister à sa demande**; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I forgive him		je lui pardonne
I obey them		je leur obéis
I resist his demand		je résiste à sa demande

Imperfect.

I forgave him		je lui pardonnais
etc.		etc.

193.

Conjugate the ind. mood of the verb **aimer mieux s'en aller**, to prefer going away, omitting the 2nd pers. sing.; thus :

INDICATIVE.

Present.

I prefer going away		j'aime mieux m'en aller
etc.		etc.

194.

Give the pres. and fut. indic. of the verbs **espérer s'en défaire**, to hope to get rid of it; **savoir monter à cheval**, to know how to ride; and **s'imaginer être chanteur**, to fancy oneself a singer thus :

Present.

I hope to get rid of it		j'espère m'en défaire
etc.		tu espères etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 64.

(192-194.)

(a.)

1. We obey him
2. They do not obey him
3. Why does she not obey her?
4. He prefers going away

(a.)

5. I should prefer going away
6. Would he have preferred going away?
7. Do you prefer going away?

(a.)

8. Why does she prefer to go away?
9. Should you have pardoned him?
10. He hopes soon to get rid of it
11. I hoped you would have got rid of it
12. We had hoped to have got rid of it
13. Did they hope to get rid of it?
14. When does she hope to get rid of it?
15. You cannot resist his demand
16. I will obey you, but I will not obey him
17. Can you forgive her?
18. Will he forgive them?
19. When did your father get rid of it?
20. Did they prefer going away?

(b.)

21. I doubt if you will get rid of it (*pr. subj.*)
22. You must not hope (*inf.*) to get rid of it
23. Go and try to get rid of it
24. I could not resist his demand; I pardoned (have) him
25. Those who obeyed the king were rewarded
26. Those were pardoned (*on pard...*) who had obeyed the laws

(b.)

27. I used to understand her very well when she spoke French
28. Who spoke (has...)? It was she; it was he; it was I
29. You do it well (*pres.*); he knew it in time
30. Before going there (*s'y rendre*); for fear of displeasing him
31. In order not to forget. In order to remember
32. We opened (have...) the windows to have some fresh air
33. The beautiful horses we have bought; not those (*m.*)
34. He prefers reading to (*que*) working or writing
35. What a fine peach! is it yours?—No, it is my brother's
36. My friends' houses are always open to me
37. The table is laid; it (*f.*) is covered with a clean cloth
38. The letter was written yesterday before she knew it
39. Those who were afraid remained (*sont*). She was hungry
40. Is it rainy? Is the weather bad? Did you feel well?

(c.)

1. Give the fem. of: *cerf*, *baron*, *czar*, *cheval*, *coq*, *sanglier*, *l'âne*, *nègre*, *prophète*.

2. What is the difference of meaning between : *le somme* and *la somme* ; *le vase* and *la vase* ; *le page* and *la page* ; *le poêle* and *la poêle* ; *le champagne* and *la Champagne* ?

3. Of what gender are : *minuit*, *après-midi*, *mille*, *loi*, *beurre*, *légume*, *eau-de-vie*, *loge*, *éloge*, *porte-plume* ?

4. When are *aigle*, *enfant*, *foudre*, *couple*, *hymne*, *amour* masculine, and when feminine ?

5. Give the imperf. ind. and subj. of *lire*, *prendre*, *oublier*, *se repentir*, and *se tromper*.

6. Conjugate *falloir se décider* in full.

7. Translate : two steamboats, a wine glass, a cup of tea, two ink bottles.

8. Translate : she whose protector I am ; I, whose honesty has never been suspected.

9. Translate : I was reading when you came in ; I used to read aloud every morning ; I have been reading for half an hour ; what were you reading ?

10. Translate : *donner congé*, *prendre congé de*, *un coup de pied*, *un coup de tête*, *tout à coup*.

EXERCISE 195.

Construct sentences from the materials given in Voc. 44, using the pres. subj. 1st and 3rd pers. sing. (f.) and 2nd pers. plur. ; thus :

That I may know it
That she may know it
That you may know it

That I may get some

etc.

afin que je le sache
afin qu'elle le sache
afin que vous le sachiez

pour que j'en fasse venir
pour qu'elle en
pour que vous en
etc.

196.

Conjugate the following locutions through the present and imperfect **subjunctive**: (a.) *La plus jolie romance que je connaisse.* (b.) *La seule chose que je fasse bien*; thus:

La plus jolie romance que je connaisse
 La plus jolie romance que tu connaisses
 etc.

197.

Conjugate the following locutions through the remainder of the tense:

c'était le seul poème que je susse par cœur
 c'était le seul poème que tu, etc.
 etc.

c'était la plus belle ville que j'eusse jamais vue
 c'était la plus belle ville que tu eusses, etc.
 etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 65.

(195—197).

(a.)

1. Though he may have bought it too dearly
2. Lest he should not remember
3. Suppose she should not return
4. In order that they may not be cold
5. The most difficult exercises I know
6. The longest punishments we have ever had
7. Before you receive her
8. The first time I (f.) have ever been (*sois venue*) here

(a.)

9. The first oysters I have seen
10. These (f.) (ce) are the first we have seen
11. Provided she is not late (*en retard*)
12. Without getting up very early
13. The first time he had ever lost his temper
14. The finest town we had ever seen
15. The longest lesson you have ever had
16. In order that we might get some

(a.)

17. Whatever she may think of it
18. Whatever they may have thought of us
19. The handsomest women we have ever known
20. She was the handsomest woman they had ever seen.

(b.)

21. It is the only one (f.) we have, sir, at present
22. It is the first time I have seen (*pres.*) you lose your temper
23. The only women who were well dressed
24. If (*pour peu que*) you feel the least cold we will go in again
25. However little they may be willing to let us have (*céder*) some
26. Although the water was boiling
27. Whether I drink wine or water

(b.)

28. We have come that you may know we are in (*rentrés*)
29. Provided he receive the letter
30. Before he had his hair cut
31. Although he ordered (*se faire servir*) an excellent dinner
32. Whatever the weather may be
33. However idle she may have been
34. Does she think that I wish (*subj.*) to deceive her?
35. I should have been glad (*j'aurais voulu*) if you had come sooner
36. Let him alone (*laisse*). I wish he knew it
37. What is the exact height of those distant hills?
38. They (f.) are the first we have seen (*pres. subj.*)
39. Speak to him about it. I will not go there
40. I shall go there (*s'y rendre*), however bad the weather may be.

(c.)

1. Write the plur. of *ivre-mort*, *frais-cueilli*, *sourd-muet*, *nouveau-né*, *clair-semé*.

2. Translate: my hair is too long, white teeth, a high forehead, rosy cheeks, small ears, a good temper, a kind heart.

3. Give the future 2nd pers. plur., negatively, of: *accueillir*, *acquérir*, *s'en aller*, *s'asseoir*, *boire*, *envoyer*, *mourir*, *pouvoir*, *prévaloir*, *savoir*, *valoir*, *voir*, *vouloir*, *faire*, *se lever*.

4. Give the pres. and past part. of : *reprendre, seindre, rabattre, paître, croître, séduire, instruire, transcrire, faire, taire, se taire.*

5. Translate : as little as possible ; the least possible ; how often I went there ; what a pity ! what an idea !

6. How is *n'est-ce pas* variously rendered in English ? Give 6 examples.

7. Translate : *tant soit peu, peu à peu, à peu près, pour peu que, c'est bien peu de chose.*

8. Translate : other people's goods, neither, both, each other, one another.

9. Conjugate the verb *gésir*.

10. Give the name and date in words of 8 celebrated battles.

EXERCISE 198.

Construct sentences with the materials supplied in Voc. 45, putting the verb

1. In the present indicative, 8rd person singular.

2. In the impft. ind., 8rd pers. pl., interrogatively.

3. In the pres. indicative, 2nd pers. pl., negatively ; thus :

1. He excels in playing the piano	il excelle à jouer du piano
He practices fencing	il s'exerce à faire des armes
etc.	etc.
2. Did they excel in playing the piano ?	excellaient-ils à jouer du piano ?
etc.	etc.
3. You do not excel in playing the piano	vous n'excellez pas à jouer du piano
etc.	etc.

199.

Continue as in Exercise 198 with the materials supplied in Voc. 46, using only the 3rd pers. sing. pres.; thus :

He blames him for not hav- ing given notice etc.	il le blâme de ne pas l'avoir prévenu etc.
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200.

Complete the following tenses :

<i>Present</i> —I am told	on me dit
<i>Future</i> —I shall be seen	on me verra
<i>Imp.pl.</i> —I was being cheated	on me trichait
<i>Imperfect</i> —I was having my hair cut	on me coupait les cheveux
<i>Conditional</i> —I should not have been paid	on ne m'aurait pas payé

thus :

	<i>Present.</i>	
I am told	on me dit	
Thou art told	on te dit	
etc.		etc.

EXAMINATION PAPER No. 66.

(198—200.)

(a.)

1. He remembers having seen you, doesn't he ?
2. He continued reading out loud
3. Will you try to do better ?
4. Take care (not) to show it him
5. We defied them to guess the author of it
6. Let us congratulate them on their success

(a.)

7. You were told to think no more about it
8. He always takes a pleasure in teasing
9. Why do you pass your time in playing ?
10. Did he commission you to let me know ?
11. We shall be told to go home
12. They were told to go away

(a.)

13. They tire themselves out with digging
14. He takes a pleasure in teaching them
15. Do they take pleasure in reading?
16. Who has attempted to escape?—No one
17. We feared you would hurt yourself
18. They tried to play us the same trick
19. We hastened to do it better
20. You are suspected of having copied your work.

(b.)

21. You ought not to have laughed at seeing him fall
22. I fear you cannot stand up, you have drunk too much
23. I did not wish to do it lest I should be heard (on)
24. Although it had already begun to rain
25. Without my knowing anything about it
26. Lest you should not be there

(b.)

27. Before it is dark.—Before it is daylight
28. I amuse myself with reading
29. I learn nothing by listening to you
30. Persevere in well doing
31. Do leave off making that noise
32. We thanked him for his kindness to (*envers*) us
33. I hear them coming, let us hide
34. I wish I had finished all I have to do to-day
35. He congratulated us heartily on having succeeded
36. I doubt if you are taller than I
37. Although you are (*f.*) older you are not more advanced
38. We shall not go, whatever he may think of it
39. You should have had some new (*f.*) ones made (*inf.*) for you
40. See (*tâchez*) that your exercises are well done, and that all the mistakes are corrected.

(c.)

1. What is the difference between *avant* and *devant*? Give an example of each.
2. What is the difference between *quand* and *quant*? Give an example of each.
8. Conjugate the pres. ind. and pres. subj. of *croire* and *crottre*.

4. Give the future of *voir*, *prévoir*, *valoir*, and *prévaloir*; the pres. part. of *lier* and *lire*; and the fut. of *peigner* and *peindre*.

5. Give the preterite of: *naître*, *vivre*, *mourir*, *se taire*, *concevoir*, and *tenir*, in the plural only.

6. Translate: go up, come down, take it up, bring it down, look for it, ask for it, listen to him, obey him, pardon them.

7. Translate: on Monday, on the 1st of June; on Friday, the 18th of May. Come when you are ready.

8. Translate: *que vous faut-il ? combien vous en faut-il ? un homme comme il faut ; il n'en faut pas.*

9. Translate: *bon gré mal gré, au gré du sens, tout à l'heure, à la bonne heure, il fait jour, de long en large, cela revient au même.*

10. Translate: *j'y vais quand même ; tant mieux ; faite de mieux ; tout le monde ; un coup d'œil ; j'y vais de ce pas ; à perte de vue ; un va-nu-pieds ; de pied en cap ; de plus en plus.*

VOCABULARIES.

1.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Inn, <i>auberge, f.</i> | 28. Moon, <i>lune, f.</i> |
| 2. Cream, <i>crème, f.</i> | 29. Houses, <i>maisons, f.</i> |
| 3. Horse, <i>cheval</i> | 30. Master, <i>maître</i> |
| 4. Drawings, <i>desseins</i> | 31. Mother, <i>mère</i> |
| 5. School, <i>école, f.</i> | 32. Watch, <i>montre, f.</i> |
| 6. Church, <i>église, f.</i> | 33. Mustard, <i>moutarde, f.</i> |
| 7. Scholar, <i>élève</i> | 34. Night, <i>nuit, f.</i> |
| 8. Ink, <i>encre, f.</i> | 35. Body, <i>corps</i> |
| 9. Children, <i>enfants</i> | 36. Uncle, <i>oncle</i> |
| 10. Star, <i>étoile, f.</i> | 37. Parents, <i>parents</i> |
| 11. Woman, <i>femme</i> | 38. Paper, <i>papier</i> |
| 12. Daughter, <i>filie</i> | 39. Father, <i>père</i> |
| 13. Son, <i>fil</i> | 40. Pens, <i>plumes, f.</i> |
| 14. Flower, <i>fleur, f.</i> | 41. Pepper, <i>poivre</i> |
| 15. Flowers, <i>fleurs</i> | 42. Queen, <i>reine</i> |
| 16. Sky, <i>ciel</i> | 43. Kings, <i>rois</i> |
| 17. Cheese, <i>fromage</i> | 44. Rose, <i>rose, f.</i> |
| 18. Brother, <i>frère</i> | 45. Salt, <i>sel</i> |
| 19. Boy, <i>garçon</i> | 46. Sister, <i>sœur</i> |
| 20. Grammar, <i>grammaire, f.</i> | 47. Sun, <i>soleil</i> |
| 21. Coat, <i>habit</i> | 48. Sugar, <i>sucré</i> |
| 22. Story, <i>histoire, f.</i> | 49. Aunt, <i>tante</i> |
| 23. Man, <i>homme</i> | 50. Earth, <i>terre, f.</i> |
| 24. Clock, <i>horloge, f.</i> | 51. Tea, <i>thé</i> |
| 25. Garden, <i>jardin</i> | 52. Life, <i>vie, f.</i> |
| 26. Day, <i>jour</i> | 53. Village, <i>village</i> |
| 27. Books, <i>livres</i> | 54. Town, <i>ville, f.</i> |

2.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Soldier, <i>soldat</i> | 4. Slate, <i>ardoise, f.</i> |
| 2. Army, <i>armée, f.</i> | 5. Boat, <i>bateau</i> |
| 3. Tree, <i>arbre</i> | 6. Library, <i>bibliothèque, f.</i> |

7. Mouth, *bouche, f.*
8. Nosegay, *bouquet*
9. Copy-book, *cahier*
10. Field, *champ*
11. Hat, *chapeau*
12. Chair, *chaise, f.*
18. Bonnet *chapeau,*
14. Nail, *clou*
15. Knife, *couteau*
16. Pencil, *crayon*
17. Jug, *cruche, f.*
18. Spoon, *cuiller, f.*
19. Servant, *domestique*
20. Sword, *épée*
21. Fire, *feu*
22. Clock, *horloge, f.*
23. Fork, *fourchette, f.*
24. Glove, *gant*
25. Boy, *garçon*
26. Cake, *gâteau*
27. Game, *jeu*
28. Tongue, *langue, f.*

29. Letter, *lettre, f.*
30. Hand, *main, f.*
31. Sailor, *matsot*
32. Watch, *montre, f.*
33. Nation, *nation, f.*
34. Table, *table, f.*
35. Eye, *œil*
36. Bird, *oiseau*
37. Piece, *morceau*
38. Palace, *palais*
39. Country, *pays*
40. Peach, *pêche, f.*
41. Umbrella, *parapluie*
42. Fish, *poisson*
43. Apple, *pomme, f.*
44. Pear, *poire, f.*
45. Door, *porte, f.*
46. Doll, *poupée, f.*
47. Desk, *pupitre*
48. Dress, *robe, f.*
49. Street, *rué, f.*
50. Picture, *tableau.*

8.

1. Butter, *beurre*
2. Money, *argent*
3. Needles, *aiguilles, f.*
4. Ambition, *ambition, f.*
5. Bread, *pain*
6. Loaves, *pains*
7. Stockings, *bas*
8. Fine weather, *beau temps*
9. Beer, *bière, f.*
10. Biscuits, *biscuits*
11. Beef, *bœuf*
12. Happiness, *bonheur*
13. Coffee, *café*
14. Presents, *cadeaux*
15. Cotton, *coton*
16. Courage, *courage*
17. Danger, *danger*

18. Expense, *dépense, f.*
19. Water, *eau, f.*
20. Brandy, *eau de vie, f.*
21. Pins, *épingles, f.*
22. Strangers, *étrangers*
23. Thread, *fil*
24. Strawberries, *fraises, f.*
25. Fruit, *fruit*
26. Oil, *huile, f.*
27. Oysters, *huitres, f.*
28. Milk, *lait*
29. Tears, *larmes, f.*
30. Vegetables, *légumes*
31. Unhappiness, *malheur*
32. Bad weather, *mauvais temps*
33. Mustard, *moutarde, f.*
34. Mutton, *mouton*

- 35. Nuts, *nois, f.*
- 36. Food, *nourriture, f.*
- 37. Gold, *or*
- 38. Pride, *orgueil*
- 39. Peaches, *pêches, f.*
- 40. Piety, *piété, f.*
- 41. Pepper, *poivre*
- 42. Riches, *richesses, f.*

- 43. Salad, *salade, f.*
- 44. Sauce, *sauce, f.*
- 45. Salt, *sel*
- 46. Sun, *soleil*
- 47. Sugar, *sucre*
- 48. Halfpence, *sous*
- 49. Tobacco, *tabac.*

4.

- 1. Friend, *ami*
- 2. Lesson, *leçon, f.*
- 3. Stick, *bâton*
- 4. Box, *boîte, f.*
- 5. Butcher, *boucher*
- 6. Baker, *boulangier*
- 7. Purse, *bourse, f.*
- 8. Shawl, *châle.*
- 9. Bedroom, *chambre à coucher,*
- 10. Field, *champ*
- 11. Cat, *chat*
- 12. Candle, *chandelle, f.*
- 13. Dog, *chien*
- 14. Basket, *panier*
- 15. Shoemaker, *cordonnier*
- 16. Railway, *chemin de fer*
- 17. Lady, *dame*
- 18. Doctor, *médecin*
- 19. Task, *dévoir*
- 20. School, *école, f.*
- 21. Inkstand, *encrier*
- 22. Staircase, *escalier*
- 23. Wife, *épouse*
- 24. Slave, *esclave*
- 25. Postman, *facteur*
- 26. Wife, *femme*
- 27. Window, *fenêtre, f.*

- 28. Fleet, *flotte, f.*
- 29. War, *guerre, f.*
- 30. Foot, *piéd*
- 31. Lion, *lion*
- 32. Tongue, *langue, f.*
- 33. Book, *livre*
- 34. Husband, *mari*
- 35. Sea, *mer, f.*
- 36. Wall, *muraille, f.*
- 37. Cloud, *nuage*
- 38. Park, *parc*
- 39. Basket, *corbeille, f.*
- 40. School, *pensionnat*
- 41. Umbrella, *parapluie*
- 42. Stone, *pierre, f.*
- 43. Ceiling, *plafond*
- 44. Bridge, *pont*
- 45. Door, *porte, f.*
- 46. Gate, *porte, f.*
- 47. Parcel, *paquet*
- 48. Prisoner, *prisonnier*
- 49. River, *rivière, f.*
- 50. Street, *rue, f.*
- 51. Drawing-room, *salon*
- 52. Tailor, *tailleur*
- 53. Carriage, *voiture, f.*
- 54. Shutter, *volet.*

5.

- 1. The houses, *les maisons, f.*
- 2. The artists, *les artistes*
- 3. The balls, *les balles, f.*
- 4. The branches, *les branches, f.*
- 5. The captains, *les capitaines*
- 6. The chimneys, *les cheminées, f.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7. The cousins, <i>les cousins</i> | 23. The merchants, <i>les marchands</i> |
| 8. The teeth, <i>les dents, f.</i> | 24. The officers, <i>les officiers</i> |
| 9. The dukes, <i>les ducs</i> | 25. The uncles, <i>les oncles</i> |
| 10. The fingers, <i>les doigts</i> | 26. The painters, <i>les peintres</i> |
| 11. The writers, <i>les écrivains</i> | 27. The pianos, <i>les pianos</i> |
| 12. The stables, <i>les écuries, f.</i> | 28. The plants, <i>les plantes, f.</i> |
| 13. The studies, <i>les études, f.</i> | 29. The poets, <i>les poètes</i> |
| 14. The students, <i>les étudiants</i> | 30. The priests, <i>les prêtres</i> |
| 15. The leaves, <i>les feuilles, f.</i> | 31. The princes, <i>les princes</i> |
| 16. The hours, <i>les heures, f.</i> | 32. The roads, <i>les routes, f.</i> |
| 17. The legs, <i>les jambes, f.</i> | 33. The seconds, <i>les secondes, f.</i> |
| 18. The cheeks, <i>les joues, f.</i> | 34. The aunts, <i>les tantes</i> |
| 19. The days, <i>les jours</i> | 35. The theatres, <i>les théâtres</i> |
| 20. The foxes, <i>les loups</i> | 36. The waves, <i>les vagues, f.</i> |
| 21. The beggars, <i>les mendiants</i> | 37. The policemen, <i>les sergents de ville.</i> |
| 22. The minutes, <i>les minutes, f.</i> | |

6.

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The son, <i>le fils</i> | 16. The palace, <i>le palais</i> |
| 2. The Englishman, <i>l'Anglais</i> | 17. The mouse, <i>la souris</i> |
| 3. The country, <i>le pays</i> | 18. A heap, <i>un tas</i> |
| 4. The stocking, <i>le bas</i> | 19. A weight, <i>un poids</i> |
| 5. An arm, <i>un bras</i> | 20. The time, <i>le temps</i> |
| 6. A case, <i>un cas</i> | 21. The bear, <i>l'ours</i> |
| 7. A step, <i>un pas</i> | 22. A carpet, <i>un tapis</i> |
| 8. The cross, <i>la croix</i> | 23. A screw, <i>une vis, f.</i> |
| 9. The back, <i>le dos</i> | 24. A heap, <i>un amas</i> |
| 10. A Scotchman, <i>l'Écossais</i> | 25. The voice, <i>la voix</i> |
| 11. A Frenchman, <i>un Français</i> | 26. The choice, <i>le choix</i> |
| 12. A month, <i>un mois</i> | 27. The wood, <i>le bois</i> |
| 13. The nose, <i>le nez</i> | 28. Success, <i>le succès</i> |
| 14. The cross, <i>la croix</i> | 29. The well, <i>le puits.</i> |
| 15. A nut, <i>une noix</i> | |

7.

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Boat, <i>bateau</i> | 6. Knife, <i>couteau</i> |
| 2. Jewel, <i>bijou</i> | 7. Fire, <i>feu</i> |
| 3. Hat, <i>chapeau</i> | 8. Thief, <i>filou</i> |
| 4. Castle, <i>château</i> | 9. Madman, <i>fou</i> |
| 5. Nail, <i>clou</i> | 10. Owl, <i>hibou</i> |

11. Game, *jeu*
12. Sparrow, *moineau*
13. Bird, *oiseau*
14. Halfpenny, *sou*
15. Picture, *tableau*
16. Hole, *trou*
17. Ship, *vaisseau*
18. Vow, *vœu*
19. Knee, *genou*
20. Pebble, *caillou*
21. Eye, *œil*
22. Work, *travail*
23. A post, *poteau*

24. A bucket, *seau*
25. Ancestor, *aïeul*
26. Curtain, *rideau*
27. Camel, *chameau*
28. Hill, *coteau*
29. Cloak, *manteau*
30. Rake, *râteau*
31. Tray, *plateau*
32. Bull, *taureau*
33. Calf, *veau*
34. Hoop, *cerceau*
35. Cabbage, *chou*
36. Trunk, *portemanteau*.

8.

1. Admiral, *amiral*
2. Ball, *bal*
3. Canal, *canal*
4. Horse, *cheval*
5. Coral, *corail*
6. Detail, *détail*
7. Fan, *éventail*
8. Hospital, *hôpital*
9. Arsenal, *arsenal*

10. Rudder, *gouvernail*
11. Animal, *animal*
12. Coral, *corail*
13. Evil, *mal*
14. Metal, *métal*
15. Work, *travail*
16. Cattle, *bétail*
17. General, *général*
18. Marshal, *maréchal*.

9.

1. Clever, * *adroit*
2. Noisy, * *bruyant*
3. Warm, *chaud*
4. Dear, *cher*
5. Short, *court*
6. Delicate, *délicat*
7. Elegant, * *élégant*
8. Narrow, *étroit*
9. Delicious, *séquois*
10. Tired, * *fatigué*
11. Cold, *froid*
12. Gay, * *gai*
13. Large, *grand*
14. Bold, * *hardi*
15. High, *haut*

16. Ignorant, * *ignorant*
17. Pretty, *joli*
18. Ugly, * *laid*
19. Heavy, *lourd*
20. Awkward, * *maladroit*
21. Wicked, *méchant*
22. Naughty, * *méchant*
23. Ripe, *mûr*
24. Black, *noir*
25. Green, *vert*
26. Blue, *bleu*
27. Open, *ouvert*
28. Shut, *fermé*
29. Polite, * *poli*
30. Prudent, * *prudent*

- 31. Vain, *vain*
- 32. Nasty, *vilain*
- 33. Strong, * *fort*
- 34. Small, *petit*
- 35. Distant, *éloigné*

- 36. Level, *uni*
- 37. Slippery, *glissant*
- 38. Narrow, *étroit*
- 39. Disgusting, *dégoûtant*
- 40. Bad, *mauvais*.

10.

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Easy, <i>facile</i> | 16. Clean, <i>propre</i> |
| 2. Amiable, * <i>aimable</i> | 17. Rich, * <i>riche</i> |
| 3. Agreeable, <i>agréable</i> | 18. Rough, <i>rué</i> |
| 4. Brave, * <i>crave</i> | 19. Empty, <i>vide</i> |
| 5. Capable, <i>capable</i> | 20. Wise, <i>sage</i> |
| 6. Queer, <i>drôle</i> | 21. Stupid, * <i>bête</i> |
| 7. Extraordinary, <i>extraordi-
naire</i> | 22. Timid, * <i>timide</i> |
| 8. Honourable, <i>honorable</i> | 23. Yellow, <i>jaune</i> |
| 9. Useful, * <i>utile</i> | 24. Red, <i>rouge</i> |
| 10. Useless, <i>inutile</i> | 25. Eager, <i>avide</i> |
| 11. Young, <i>jeune</i> | 26. Honest, * <i>honnête</i> |
| 12. Ill, <i>malade</i> | 27. Guilty, <i>coupable</i> |
| 13. Modest, * <i>modeste</i> | 28. Illustrious, <i>illustre</i> |
| 14. Noble, <i>noble</i> | 29. Cowardly, <i>lâche</i> |
| 15. Poor, * <i>pauvre</i> | 30. Thin, <i>mince</i> |
| | 31. Lean, <i>maigre</i> . |

11.

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. New, <i>neuf</i> | 16. Last, <i>dernier</i> |
| 2. Active, <i>actif</i> | 17. Regular, <i>régulier</i> |
| 3. Attentive, * <i>attentif</i> | 18. Secret, <i>secret</i> |
| 4. Captive, <i>captif</i> | 19. Old, * <i>vieux</i> |
| 5. Negative, <i>négatif</i> | 20. Soft, <i>mou</i> |
| 6. Thoughtful, * <i>pensif</i> | 21. Such, <i>tel</i> |
| 7. Lively, * <i>vif</i> | 22. Lying, <i>menteur</i> |
| 8. Slow, <i>tardif</i> | 23. Sinful, <i>pécheur</i> |
| 9. Passive, <i>passif</i> | 24. Acute, <i>aigu</i> |
| 10. Restive, <i>rétif</i> | 25. Light, <i>léger</i> |
| 11. Sickly, <i>maladif</i> | 26. Mortel, <i>mortel</i> |
| 12. Plaintive, <i>plaintif</i> | 27. Similar, <i>pareil</i> |
| 13. Lazy, <i>oisif</i> | 28. Beautiful, * <i>beau</i> |
| 14. Dear, <i>cher</i> | 29. Good, * <i>bon</i> |
| 15. First, <i>premier</i> | 30. Eternal, <i>éternel</i> |

31. Ancient, *ancien*
32. White, *blanc*
33. Complete, *complet*
34. Silly, *sot*
35. Discreet, *discret*
36. Soft, *doux*
37. Thick, *épais*
38. False, *faux*
39. Favourite, *favori*
40. Similar, *pareil*
41. Mad, *fou*
42. Fresh, *frais*
43. Frank, *franc*
44. Big, *gros*

45. Fat, *gras*
46. Cruel, *cruel*
47. Italian, *italien*
48. Tired, * *las*
49. Dumb, *muêt*
50. Low, *bas*
51. Foolish, *foû*
52. Public, *public*
53. Long, *long*
54. Gentle, *doux*
55. Dry, *sec*
56. Pretty, *gentil*
57. New, *nouveau*.

12.

1. Ambitious, * *ambitieux*
2. Capricious, *capricieux*
3. Curious, *curieux*
4. Envious, *envieux*
5. Generous, * *généreux*
6. Happy, * *heureux*
7. Ingenious, *ingénieux*
8. Jealous, * *jaloux*
9. Laborious, *laborieux*
10. Unhappy, * *malheureux*
11. Malicious, *malicieux*
12. Odious, *odieux*
13. Proud, * *orgueilleux*
14. Idle, * *paresseux*
15. Superstitious, * *superstitieux*
16. Virtuous, * *vertueux*

17. Harmonious, *harmonieux*
18. Imperious, *impérieux*
19. Joyous, * *joyeux*
20. Happy, *heureux*
21. Rainy, *pluvieux*
22. Timid, *peureux*
23. Silent, *silencieux*
24. Doubtful, *douteux*
25. Expensive, *couteux*
26. Wonderful, *merveilleux*
27. Shameful, *honteux*
28. Tiresome, * *ennuyeux*
29. Chilly, *frileux*
30. Stormy, *orageux*
31. Famous, *fameux*
32. Graceful, * *gracieux*.

13.

1. Ancient, *ancien*
2. White, *blanc*
3. Complete, *complet*
4. Silly, *sot*
5. Discreet, *discret*
6. Soft, *doux*
7. Thick, *épais*

1. Town, *ville, f.*
2. House, *maison, f.*
3. Collection, *collection, f.*
4. Question, *question, f.*
5. Judge, *juge*
6. Voice, *voix, f.*
7. Cloth, *drap*

8. False, *faux*
9. Mad, *fou*
10. Fresh, *fraîs*
11. New, *frais*
12. New, *nouveau*
13. Frank, *franc*
14. Important, *important*
15. Well done, *bien cuit*
16. Cruel, *cruel*
17. Base, *bas*
18. Public, *publie*
19. Dull, *mat*
20. Clean, *propre*
21. Tiresome, *ennuyeux*
22. Dried, *sec*
23. Acute, *aigu*
24. Strong, *fort*
25. Old, *vieux*

8. Information, *renseignement*
9. Undertaking, *entreprise, f.*
10. Oysters, *huîtres, f.*
11. Loaf, *pain*
12. Potatoes, *pommes de terre, f.*
13. Answer, *réponse, f.*
14. Sum, *somme, f.*
15. Meat, *viande, f.*
16. Tiger, *tigre*
17. Action, *action, f.*
18. Festivities, *fêtes, f.*
19. Colour, *couleur, f.*
20. Plate, *assiette, f.*
21. Road, *route, f.*
22. Fruit, *fruits*
23. Pain, *douleur, f.*
24. Beer, *bière, f.*
25. Brandy, *eau de vie, f.*

14.

1. Admirable, *admirable*
2. White, *blanc*
3. Captive, *captif*
4. Curious, *curieux*
5. Dangerous, *dangerous*
6. Thick, *épais*
7. Easy, *facile*
8. Fresh, *fraîs*
9. Old, *vieux*
10. Useless, *inutile*
11. Black, *noir*
12. Negative, *négalif*
13. Well-behaved, *sage*
14. Dirty, *sale*
15. Lively, *vif*
16. Open, *ouvert*
17. Blue, *bleu*
18. New, *neuf*
19. Green, *vert*
20. Warm, *chaud*

1. Concert, *concert*
2. Table-cloth, *nappes, f.*
3. Lion, *lion*
4. Fact, *fait*
5. Places, *endroits*
6. Counterpane, *couverture, f.*
7. Exercise, *devoir*
8. Rose, *rose, f.*
9. Tree, *arbre*
10. Effort, *effort*
11. Cloud, *nuage*
12. Sentence, *phrase, f.*
13. Child, *enfant*
14. Copy book, *cahier*
15. Disposition, *tempérament*
16. Window, *fenêtre, f.*
17. Sky, *ciel*
18. Dress, *robe, f.*
19. Tree, *arbre*
20. Glove, *gant*

21. Steel, *d'acier*
22. Well-done, *bien fait*
23. Light, *léger*
24. Stormy, *orageux*
25. Furious, *furieux*
26. Delicious, *délicieux*
27. Victorious, *victorieux*
28. Well cleaned, *bien ciré*
29. Modern, *moderne*

21. Pen, *plume, f.*
22. Exercise, *devoir*
23. Breeze, *brise, f.*
24. Sea, *mer, f.*
25. Tempest, *tempête*
26. Nut, *noix, f.*
27. Army, *armées, f.*
28. Boot, *bottine*
29. Language, *langue, f.*

15.

1. Fine, *beau*
2. Good, *bon*
3. Big, *gros*
4. Brave, *brave*
5. Great, *grand*
6. Pretty, *joli*
7. Young, *jeune*
8. Long, *long*
9. Bad, *mauvais*
10. Poor, *pauvre*
11. New, *nouveau*
12. Old, *vieux*
13. Ugly, *vilain*
14. Silly, *sot*
15. Great, *grand*
16. Small, *petit*
17. Pretty, *gentil*
18. Handsome, *beau*
19. Honest, *honnête*
20. Bad, *mauvais*

21. Day, *journée, f.*
22. Thing, *chose, f.*
23. Cloud, *nuage*
24. Soldier, *soldat*
25. Battle, *bataille, f.*
26. Flower, *fleur, f.*
27. Tree, *arbre*
28. Story, *histoire, f.*
29. Action, *action, f.*
30. Beggar, *mendiant*
31. Fashion, *mode, f.*
32. Woman, *femme*
33. Face, *figure, f.*
34. Question, *question, f.*
35. Misfortune, *malheur*
36. Mistake, *faute, f.*
37. Child, *f., enfant, f.*
38. Man, *homme*
39. Girl, *filles*
40. Potatoe, *pomme de terre, f.*

16.

1. Short, *petit*
2. Clean, *propre*
3. Nice, *gentil*
4. Nasty, *vilain*
5. Tall, *grand*
6. Round, *rond*
7. Sweet, *sucré*
8. Bad, *mauvais*

9. High, *haut*
10. Broad, *large*
11. Deep, *profond*
12. Kind, *bon*
13. Light, *léger*
14. Dark, *sombre*
15. Strange, *étrange*
16. Patient, *patient*

17. Ridiculous, *ridicule*
18. Naughty, *méchant*
19. Wholesome, *sain*
20. Wet, *mouillé*
21. Fashionable, *à la mode*
22. Pure, *pur*

23. Faithful, *fidèle*
24. Lean, *maigre*
25. Lame, *boiteux*
26. Kingly, *royal*
27. Faded, *fêtri*
28. Polite, *poli*.

17.

1. Africa, *Afrique, f.*
2. America, *Amérique, f.*
3. England, *Angleterre, f.*
4. Asia, *Asie, f.*
5. Australia, *Australie, f.*
6. Austria, *Autriche, f.*
7. Belgium, *Belgique, f.*
8. Scotland, *Écosse, f.*
9. Spain, *Espagne, f.*
10. Europe, *Europe, f.*
11. Great Britain, *Grande Bretagne, f.*

12. Greece, *Grèce, f.*
13. India, *Inde, f.*
14. Ireland, *Irlande, f.*
15. Italy, *Italie, f.*
16. Norway, *Norvège, f.*
17. Portugal, *Portugal*
18. Prussia, *Prusse, f.*
19. Russia, *Russie, f.*
20. Sweden, *Suède, f.*
21. Turkey, *Turquie, f.*

18.

1. Friendship, *amitié, f.*
2. Ambition, *ambition, f.*
3. Love, *amour*
4. Avarice, *avarice, f.*
5. Grief, *chagrin*
6. Fidelity, *fidélité, f.*
8. Folly, *folie, f.*
9. Strength, *force, f.*
10. Industry, *industrie, f.*
11. Joy, *joie, f.*
12. Length, *longueur, f.*
13. Peace, *paix, f.*
14. Idleness, *paresse, f.*
15. Passion, *passion, f.*
16. Fear, *peur, f.*
17. Death, *mort, f.*

18. Wisdom, *sagesse, f.*
19. Quiet, *tranquillité, f.*
20. Virtue, *vertu, f.*
21. Vice, *vice*
22. Fashion, *mode, f.*
23. Custom, *usage*
24. Honour, *honneur*
25. Slavery, *esclavage*
26. Fire, *feu*
27. Water, *eau, f.*
28. Time, *temps*
29. War, *guerre, f.*
30. Money, *argent*
31. Music, *musique, f.*
32. Poetry, *poésie, f.*
33. Painting, *peinture, f.*

19.

1. Friend, *ami*
2. Rings, *bagues, f.*
3. Stick, *bâton*

4. Arm, *bras*
5. Penknife, *canif*
6. Hat, *chapeau*

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|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 7. Cat, <i>chat</i> | 24. Hand, <i>main, f.</i> |
| 8. Horse, <i>cheval</i> | 25. House, <i>maison, f.</i> |
| 9. Hair, <i>cheveux</i> | 26. Mother, <i>mère</i> |
| 10. Dog, <i>chien</i> | 27. Watch, <i>montre, f.</i> |
| 11. Cousin, <i>cousin</i> | 28. Nose, <i>nez</i> |
| 12. Knife, <i>couteau</i> | 29. Ear, <i>oreille, f.</i> |
| 13. Pen, <i>plume, f.</i> | 30. Parents, <i>parents</i> |
| 14. Teeth, <i>dents, f.</i> | 31. Ambition, <i>ambition, f.</i> |
| 15. Enemy, <i>ennemi</i> | 32. Sword, <i>épée, f.</i> |
| 16. Face, <i>figure, f.</i> | 33. Father, <i>père</i> |
| 17. Brother, <i>frère</i> | 34. Pen, <i>plume, f.</i> |
| 18. Waistcoat, <i>veste, f.</i> | 35. Sister, <i>sœur</i> |
| 19. Grandmother, <i>grand'mère</i> | 36. Shoe, <i>soulier</i> |
| 20. Grandfather, <i>grandpère</i> | 37. Aunt, <i>tante</i> |
| 21. Coat, <i>habit</i> | 38. Eyes, <i>yeux</i> |
| 22. Leg, <i>jambe, f.</i> | 39. Friends, <i>m., amis.</i> |
| 23. Tongue, <i>langue, f.</i> | |

20.

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| 1. Watch, <i>montre, f.</i> | 16. Cloak, <i>manteau</i> |
| 2. Glove, <i>gant</i> | 17. Stool, <i>tabouret</i> |
| 3. Cards, <i>les cartes, f.</i> | 18. Parasol, <i>parasol</i> |
| 4. Paint-box, <i>boîte à couleurs, f.</i> | 19. Walking stick, <i>canne, f.</i> |
| 5. Paintbrush, <i>pinceau</i> | 20. Bracelet, <i>bracelet</i> |
| 6. Penholder, <i>porte-plume</i> | 21. Bicycle, <i>vélocipède</i> |
| 7. Dictionary, <i>dictionnaire</i> | 22. Earrings, <i>boucles d'oreille, f.</i> |
| 8. Grammar, <i>grammaire, f.</i> | 23. Inkstand, <i>encrier</i> |
| 9. Blotting paper, <i>papier buvard</i> | 24. Head dress, <i>coiffure, f.</i> |
| 10. Hair brush, <i>brosse à cheveux, f.</i> | 25. Wine glass, <i>verre à vin, m.</i> |
| 11. Soap, <i>savon</i> | 26. Cup, <i>tasse, f.</i> |
| 12. Napkin, <i>serviette, f.</i> | 27. Fork, <i>fourchette, f.</i> |
| 13. Stockings, <i>bas</i> | 28. Spade, <i>bêche, f.</i> |
| 14. Sponge, <i>éponge, f.</i> | 29. Nosegay, <i>bouquet</i> |
| 15. Boots, <i>bottines, f.</i> | 30. Slippers, <i>pantoufles, f.</i> |
| | 31. Needle, <i>aiguille, f.</i> |

21.

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Pocket, <i>poches, f.</i> | 5. Candle, <i>chandelle, f.</i> |
| 2. Roses, <i>roses, f.</i> | 6. Match, <i>allumette, f.</i> |
| 3. Carpet, <i>tapis</i> | 7. Stone, <i>pierre, f.</i> |
| 4. Bag, <i>sac.</i> | 8. Cake, <i>gâteau</i> |

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| 9. Glove, <i>gant</i> | 22. Pie, <i>pâté</i> |
| 10. Saucepan, <i>casserole, f.</i> | 23. Ruler, <i>règle, f.</i> |
| 11. Drawing-room, <i>salon</i> | 24. Steamboat, <i>bateau à vapeur</i> |
| 12. Collar, <i>collier</i> | 25. Mill, <i>moulin</i> |
| 13. Cellar, <i>cave, f.</i> | 26. Penknife, <i>canif</i> |
| 14. Egg, <i>œuf</i> | 27. Piano, <i>piano</i> |
| 15. Wax-candle, <i>bougie, f.</i> | 28. Waistcoat, <i>gilet</i> |
| 16. Looking-glass, <i>miroir</i> | 29. Armchair, <i>fauteuil</i> |
| 17. Trunk, <i>malles, f.</i> | 30. Basin, <i>cuvette, f.</i> |
| 18. Drawer, <i>tiroir</i> | 31. Picture, <i>tableau</i> |
| 19. Butterfly, <i>papillon</i> | 32. Corner, <i>coin</i> |
| 20. Pig, <i>cochon</i> | 33. River, <i>rivière, f.</i> |
| 21. Bath, <i>bain</i> | 34. Donkey, <i>âne.</i> |

22.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Sugar, <i>sucre</i> | 19. Gravel, <i>gravier</i> |
| 2. Bricks, <i>briques, f.</i> | 20. Gas, <i>gas</i> |
| 3. Iron, <i>fer</i> | 21. Sand, <i>sable</i> |
| 4. Tin, <i>étain</i> | 22. Earth, <i>terre</i> |
| 5. Cinders, <i>cenâres, f.</i> | 23. Cork, <i>bouchon</i> |
| 6. Brass, <i>airain</i> | 24. Ivory, <i>ivoire</i> |
| 7. Wool, <i>laine, f.</i> | 25. Mahogany, <i>acajou</i> |
| 8. Cotton, <i>coton</i> | 26. Ebony, <i>ébène, f.</i> |
| 9. Rags, <i>chiffons</i> | 27. Veal, <i>veau</i> |
| 10. Coal, <i>charbon</i> | 28. Ham, <i>jambon</i> |
| 11. Leather, <i>cuir</i> | 29. Pork, <i>porc</i> |
| 12. Straw, <i>paille, f.</i> | 30. Flour, <i>farine, f.</i> |
| 13. Hay, <i>foin</i> | 31. Vinegar, <i>vinaigre</i> |
| 14. Barley, <i>orge, f.</i> | 32. Mustard, <i>moutarde, f.</i> |
| 15. Corn, <i>blé</i> | 33. Salt, <i>sel</i> |
| 16. Rice, <i>riz</i> | 34. Pepper, <i>poivre</i> |
| 17. Fish, <i>poisson</i> | 35. Apples, <i>pommes, f.</i> |
| 18. Marble, <i>marbre</i> | 36. Pears, <i>poires, f.</i> |

23.

(a.)

1. Well-furnished, *bien-meublé*
2. Thick, *épais*
3. Blue, *bleu*

(b.)

1. Room, *chambre, f.*
2. Fog, *brouillard*
3. Sky, *ciel*

(a.)

4. Good, *bon*
5. Kind, *bon*
6. Broken, *cassé*
7. Short, *court*
8. Delicious *délicieux*
9. Soft, *doux*
10. Black, *noir*
11. Famous, *célèbre*
12. Strong, *fort*
13. Cold, *froid*
14. Great, *grand*
15. Interesting, *intéressant*
16. Wonderful, *merveilleux*
17. Ripe, *mûr*
18. Bad, *mauvais*
19. Little, *petit*
20. Red, *rouge*
21. Healthy, *sain*
22. Beautiful, *beau (bel)*
23. Difficult, *difficile*
24. Damp, *humide*
25. Fine, *fin*
26. Good, *sage*
27. Old, *vieux*
28. Terrible, *effroyable*
29. Yellow, *jaune*
30. Gentle, *suave*
31. Charming, *charmant*
32. High, *haut*
33. Dirty, *sale*
34. Worn out, *râpé*
35. Green, *vert*
36. Long, *long*
37. Bitter, *amer*
38. Horrible, *affreux*
39. Pretty, *joli*
40. Coarse, *grossier*
41. Sweet, *doux*
42. Fierce, *féroce*
43. Clever, *habile*
44. Warlike, *guerrier*

(b.)

4. Bread, *pain*
5. Friend, *ami*
6. Chairs, *chaises, f.*
7. Rule, *règle, f.*
8. Fruit, *fruits*
9. Wind, *vent*
10. Smoke, *fumée, f.*
11. Kings, *rois*
12. Beer, *bière, f.*
13. Water, *eau, f.*
14. Post, *poëte*
15. Book, *livre*
16. Sight, *spectacle*
17. Apple, *pomme, f.*
18. Ink, *encre, f.*
19. Insect, *insecte*
20. Carpet, *tapis*
21. Town, *ville, f.*
22. Eye, *œil*
23. Lessons, *leçons, f.*
24. Room, *pièce, f.*
25. Writing, *écriture, f.*
26. Child, *enfant*
27. Umbrella, *parapluie*
28. Tempest, *tempête, f.*
29. Ribbons, *rubans*
30. Music, *musique, f.*
31. View, *vue, f.*
32. House, *maison, f.*
33. Copy-book, *cahier*
34. Coat, *habit*
35. Field, *prairie, f.*
36. Sentence, *phrase, f.*
37. Drink, *boisson, f.*
38. War, *guerre, f.*
39. Flower, *fleur, f.*
40. Word, *mot*
41. Sound, *son*
42. Animal, *animal*
43. Workman, *ouvrier*
44. Nation, *nation, f.*

(a.)

45. Hard, *dur*
46. Naughty, *méchant*
47. Amusing, *amusant*
48. Tiresome, *ennuyeux*
49. Clear, *limpide*
50. Happy, *heureux*
51. Deep, *profond*

(b.)

45. Pen, *plume, f.*
46. Girl, *filles*
47. Game, *jeu*
48. Novel, *roman*
49. Water, *eau, f.*
50. Day, *jour*
51. River, *rivière, f.*

24.

1. Difficult, *difficile*
2. Ripe, *mûr*
3. Fine, *fin*
4. High, *haut, f.*
5. Pretty, *joli*
6. Warm, *chaud*
7. Swift, *rapide*
8. Amusing, *amusant*
9. Clean, *propre*
10. Dirty, *sale*
11. Old, *vieux*
12. Long, *long*
13. Splendid, *superbe*
14. Out of tune, *faux*
15. Impertinent, *impertinent*
16. Slippery, *glissant*
17. Heavy, *lourd*
18. Dark, *sombre*
19. Bright, *brillant*
20. Faithful, *fidèle*
21. Noble, *noble*
22. Strange, *étrange*
23. Black, *noir*
24. Thick, *épais*

1. Exercise, *thème*
2. Cherries, *cerises, f.*
3. Linen, *linge*
4. Room, *chambre, f.*
5. Roses, *roses, f.*
6. Stockings, *bas*
7. Ship, *vaisseau*
8. Anecdote, *anecdote, f.*
9. Shirt, *chemise, f.*
10. Gloves, *gants*
11. Cheese, *fromage*
12. Ladder, *échelle, f.*
13. Horse, *cheval*
14. Piano, *piano*
15. Question, *question, f.*
16. Floor, *parquet*
17. Sticks, *bâtons*
18. Passage, *couloir*
19. Light, *lumière, f.*
20. Dogs, *chiens*
21. Action, *action, f.*
22. Event, *événement*
23. Cloth, *drap*
24. Dust, *poussière, f.*

25.

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. To be warm, <i>avoir chaud</i> | 5. To be 15 years old, <i>avoir quinze ans</i> |
| 2. To be cold, <i>avoir froid</i> | 6. To be afraid, <i>avoir peur</i> |
| 3. To be hungry, <i>avoir faim</i> | 7. To be right, <i>avoir raison</i> |
| 4. To be ashamed, <i>avoir honte</i> | |

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|--|---|
| 8. To be wrong, <i>avoir tort</i> | 17. To look (have the appearance), <i>avoir l'air</i> |
| 9. To be 6 feet, <i>avoir six pieds</i> | 18. To take care, <i>avoir soin</i> |
| 10. To be thirsty, <i>avoir soif</i> ; | 19. To have a mind to, <i>avoir envie</i> |
| 11. To be empowered (authorized), <i>avoir carte blanche</i> | 20. To intend, <i>avoir l'intention</i> |
| 12. To want, <i>avoir besoin</i> | 21. To look well, <i>avoir bonne mine</i> |
| 13. To have much trouble, <i>avoir de la peine</i> | 22. To look ill, <i>avoir mauvaise mine</i> |
| 14. To have a headache, <i>avoir mal à la tête</i> | 23. To be clever, <i>avoir de l'esprit</i> |
| 15. To have sore feet, <i>avoir mal aux pieds</i> | 24. To be sleepy, <i>avoir sommeil</i> . |
| 16. To have something the matter, <i>avoir quelque-chose</i> | |

26.

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. German, <i>Allemand</i> | 16. Tailor, <i>tailleur</i> |
| 2. Actor, <i>acteur</i> | 17. Carpenter, <i>charpentier</i> |
| 3. Englishman, <i>Anglais</i> | 18. Workman, <i>ouvrier</i> |
| 4. American, <i>Américain</i> | 19. Merchant, <i>marchand</i> |
| 5. Author, <i>auteur</i> | 20. Banker, <i>banquier</i> |
| 6. Austrian, <i>Autrichien</i> | 21. Soldier, <i>soldat</i> |
| 7. Belgian, <i>Belge</i> | 22. Baker, <i>boulangier</i> |
| 8. Singer, <i>chanteur</i> | 23. Statesman, <i>homme d'état</i> |
| 9. Scotchman, <i>Écossais</i> | 24. Sailor, <i>matelot</i> |
| 10. Writer, <i>écrivain</i> | 25. Grocer, <i>épiciier</i> |
| 11. Frenchman, <i>Français</i> | 26. Waiter, <i>garçon</i> |
| 12. Schoolmaster, <i>maître de pension</i> | 27. Driver, <i>conducteur</i> |
| 13. Scholar, <i>élève</i> | 28. Landlord, <i>propriétaire</i> |
| 14. Physician, <i>médecin</i> | 29. Servant, <i>domestique</i> |
| 15. Poet, <i>poète</i> | 30. Postman, <i>facteur</i> |
| | 31. Cook, <i>cuisinier</i> . |

27.

(a.)

1. John, *Jean*
2. Henry, *Henri*
3. Mary, *Marie*
4. Lucy, *Lucie*

(b.)

1. Pretty, *joli*
2. Red, *rouge*
3. New, *neuf*
4. Silk, *de soie*

(c.)

1. Top, *toupie, f.*
2. Pencil, *crayon*
3. Pins, *épingles, f.*
4. Dress, *robe, f.*

(a.)	(b.)	(c.)
5. William, <i>Guillaume</i>	5. Cold, <i>froid</i>	5. Hands, <i>mains, f.</i>
6. George, <i>Georges</i>	6. Clean, <i>blanc</i>	6. Collar, <i>col, f.</i>
7. The waiter, <i>le garçon</i>	7. White, <i>blanc</i>	7. Apron, <i>tablier, f.</i>
8. Thomas, <i>Thomas</i>	8. Dirty, <i>sale</i>	8. Inkstand, <i>encrier</i>
9. Arthur, <i>Arthur</i>	9. Beautiful, <i>beau</i>	9. Toys, <i>jouets</i>
10. Helen, <i>Hélène</i>	10. Wooden, <i>de bois</i>	10. Doll, <i>poupée, f.</i>
11. Baby, <i>le bébé</i>	11. Warm, <i>chaud</i>	11. Milk, <i>lait</i>
12. The invalid, <i>le malade</i>	12. Hot, <i>très chaud</i>	12. Tea, <i>thé</i>
13. The girl, <i>la fille</i>	13. Broken, <i>cassé</i>	13. Comb, <i>peigne</i>
14. The pupils, <i>les élèves</i>	14. Old, <i>vieux</i>	14. Exercise - books, <i>cahiers</i>
15. The coachman, <i>le cocher</i>	15. Heavy, <i>lourd</i>	15. Whip, <i>fouet</i>
16. The duke, <i>le duc</i>	16. Open, <i>découvert</i>	16. Carriage, <i>voiture, f.</i>
17. The lady, <i>la dame</i>	17. Well filled, <i>bien garni</i>	17. Purse, <i>portemonnaie</i>
18. The soldiers, <i>les soldats</i>	18. Blue, <i>bleu</i>	18. Uniforms, <i>uniformes</i>
19. The clerk, <i>le commis</i>	19. Big, <i>grand</i>	19. Desk, <i>pupitre</i>
20. The sailor, <i>le matelot</i>	20. Favorite, <i>favori</i>	20. Ship, <i>navire</i>
21. The sportsman, <i>le chasseur</i>	21. Loaded, <i>chargé</i>	21. Gun, <i>fusil</i>
22. The boys, <i>les garçons</i>	22. Strong, <i>solide</i>	22. Tools, <i>outils</i>
23. The old woman, <i>la vieille femme</i>	23. Grey, <i>gris</i>	23. Cat, <i>chat</i>
24. The farmers, <i>les fermiers</i>	24. Pretty, <i>gentil</i>	24. Rabbits, <i>lapins</i>
25. The shepherds, <i>les bergers</i>	25. Faithful, <i>fidèle</i>	25. Dog, <i>chien</i>
26. My sister, <i>ma sœur</i>	26. Sharp-pointed, <i>pointu</i>	26. Scissors, <i>ciseaux</i>
27. Our cook, <i>notre cuisinière</i>	27. Empty, <i>vide</i>	27. Saucepans, <i>casse-roles, f.</i>
28. Mr. Tortoni, <i>Monsieur Tortoni</i>	28. Splendid, <i>superbe</i>	28. Shop, <i>magasin.</i>

28.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. To hear, <i>entendre</i> | 21. To clean, <i>nettoyer</i> |
| 2. To know, <i>savoir</i> | 22. To rub, <i>frotter</i> |
| 3. To feel, <i>sentir</i> | 23. To strike, <i>frapper</i> |
| 4. To read, <i>lire</i> | 24. To play, <i>jouer</i> |
| 5. To write, <i>écrire</i> | 25. To sing, <i>chanter</i> |
| 6. To take, <i>prendre</i> | 26. To brush, <i>brosser</i> |
| 7. To give, <i>donner</i> | 27. To do, <i>faire</i> |
| 8. To buy, <i>acheter</i> | 28. To undo, <i>désfaire</i> |
| 9. To sell, <i>vendre</i> | 29. To measure, <i>mesurer</i> |
| 10. To think, <i>penser</i> | 30. To plant, <i>planter</i> |
| 11. To learn, <i>apprendre</i> | 31. To cut, <i>couper</i> |
| 12. To translate, <i>traduire</i> | 32. To break, <i>casser</i> |
| 13. To open, <i>ouvrir</i> | 33. To steal, <i>voler</i> |
| 14. To shut, <i>fermer</i> | 34. To pick up, <i>ramasser</i> |
| 15. To fear, <i>craindre</i> | 35. To smoke, <i>fumer</i> |
| 16. To throw, <i>jeter</i> | 36. To eat, <i>manger</i> |
| 17. To admire, <i>admirer</i> | 37. To drink, <i>boire</i> |
| 18. To blame, <i>blâmer</i> | 38. To see, <i>voir</i> |
| 19. To build, <i>bâtir</i> | 39. To smell, <i>sentir</i> |
| 20. To destroy, <i>détruire</i> | 40. To burn, <i>brûler</i> . |

29.

1. On the 5th of April, 1851, at 2 in the afternoon (*de l'...*)
2. On the 11th of June, 1864, at 5 o'clock
3. On the 17th of July, 1870, at half-past one
4. On the 20th of August, 1875, at a quarter to six
5. On the 22nd of September, 1876, at noon
6. On the 28th of November, 1877, at 25 minutes past one
7. On the 30th of December, 1822, his birthday (*le jour de sa fête*)
8. On the 1st of January, 1559, very early in the morning (*de grand matin*)
9. On the 9th of February, 1844, after sunset (*après le coucher du soleil*)
10. Wednesday, April 3rd ; Friday, the 1st June
11. In the month of May. At 7 o'clock in the (*du*) evening.

80.

2, 7, 11, 25, 30, 31, 40, 52, 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 80
 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 99, 100, 101, 104, 111, 121, 135, 198, 200
 500, 501, 555, 999, 1000, 2000, 2000 years.

81.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. £1 17s. 8d. | 9. £15 7s. 2d. |
| 2. £2 10s. 6d. | 10. 6d. |
| 3. 15s. 2d. | 11. £120 5s. 0d. |
| 4. 2s. 6d. | 12. £250 0s. 10d. |
| 5. £5 10s. 6d. | 13. £1,000 |
| 6. £5 5s. | 14. £10,000 |
| 7. £21 10s. 0d. | 15. £1,000,000. |
| 8. £40 9s. 9d. | |

82.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. To accept, <i>accepter</i> | 13. To send, <i>envoyer</i> |
| 2. To admire, <i>admirer</i> | 14. To study,* <i>étudier</i> |
| 3. To break,* <i>casser</i> | 15. To shut,* <i>fermer</i> |
| 4. To fetch,* <i>chercher</i> | 16. To set out, <i>partir</i> |
| 5. To begin, <i>commencer</i> | 17. To inform, <i>avertir</i> |
| 6. To correct,* <i>corriger</i> | 18. To go out, <i>sortir</i> |
| 7. To dance,* <i>danser</i> | 19. To finish,* <i>finir</i> |
| 8. To decide,* <i>décider</i> | 20. To sell,* <i>vendre</i> |
| 9. To draw,* <i>dessiner</i> | 21. To go, <i>aller</i> |
| 10. To ask, <i>demander</i> | 22. To come, <i>venir</i> |
| 11. To divide,* <i>partager</i> | 23. To say,* <i>dire</i> . |
| 12. To give, <i>donner</i> | |

83.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. To punish, <i>punir</i> | 10. To build, <i>bâtir</i> |
| 2. To sleep, <i>dormir</i> | 11. To obey, <i>obéir</i> |
| 3. To finish, <i>finir</i> | 12. To seize,* <i>saisir</i> |
| 4. To grow pale, <i>pâler</i> | 13. To open,* <i>ouvrir</i> |
| 5. To tell a lie, <i>mentir</i> | 14. To discover, <i>découvrir</i> |
| 6. To feel, <i>sentir</i> | 15. To fill,* <i>remplir</i> |
| 7. To grow, <i>grandir</i> | 16. To enjoy, <i>jouir</i> |
| 8. To run, <i>courir</i> | 17. To applaud, <i>applaudir</i> . |
| 9. To set out, <i>partir</i> | |

84.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. To take, <i>prendre</i> | 4. To spend, <i>dépenser</i> |
| 2. To write, <i>écrire</i> | 5. To touch, <i>toucher</i> |
| 3. To fetch, <i>chercher</i> | 6. To feel, <i>sentir</i> |

7. To play, *jouer*
8. To read, *lire*
9. To strike, *battre*
10. To stroke, *caresser*
11. To dry, *sécher*
12. To open, *ouvrir*
13. To shut, *fermer*
14. To sing, *chanter*
15. To leave, *laisser*
16. To fold, *plier*
17. To break, *casser*
18. To mend, *racommoder*
19. To jump over, *sauter*
20. To look at, *regarder*
21. To cut, *couper*

22. To cover, *couvrir*
23. To begin, *commencer*
24. To drink, *boire*
25. To smoke, *fumer*
26. To kill, *tuer*
27. To save, *sauver*
28. To pursue, *poursuivre*
29. To translate, *traduire*
30. To send, *envoyer*
31. To look for, *chercher*
32. To hear, *entendre*
33. To find, *trouver*
34. To forget, *oublier*
35. To carve, *découper*
36. To pull, *tirer*

85.

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|--|---|
| 1. Water, <i>eau, f.</i> | 8. Lemonade, <i>limonade, f.</i> |
| 2. Milk, <i>lait</i> | 9. White wine, <i>vin blanc</i> |
| 3. Wine, <i>vin</i> | 10. Red wine, <i>vin rouge</i> |
| 4. Beer, <i>bière, f.</i> | 11. Brandy, <i>eau de vie, f.</i> |
| 5. Cider, <i>cidre</i> | 12. Tea, <i>thé</i> |
| 6. Champagne, <i>champagne</i> | 13. Coffee, <i>café</i> |
| 7. Seltzerwater, <i>eau de seltz, f.</i> | 14. Mineral water, <i>eau minérale.</i> |

86.

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. To go, * <i>aller</i> | 16. To open, <i>ouvrir</i> |
| 2. To acquire, * <i>acquérir</i> | 17. To hold, * <i>tenir</i> |
| 3. To assail, <i>assaillir</i> | 18. To come, <i>venir</i> |
| 4. To boil, <i>bouillir</i> | 19. To clothe, <i>vêtir</i> |
| 5. To run, <i>courir</i> | 20. To sit down, <i>s'asseoir</i> |
| 6. To pluck, <i>cueillir</i> | 21. To be able, * <i>pouvoir</i> |
| 7. To sleep, <i>dormir</i> | 22. To know, * <i>savoir</i> |
| 8. To flee, <i>fuir</i> | 23. To be worth, * <i>valoir</i> |
| 9. To hate, <i>haïr</i> | 24. To see, <i>voir</i> |
| 10. To die, * <i>mourir</i> | 25. To be willing, * <i>vouloir</i> |
| 11. To set out, <i>partir</i> | 26. To absolve, * <i>absoudre</i> |
| 12. To feel, <i>sentir</i> | 27. To beat, <i>battre</i> |
| 13. To serve, <i>servir</i> | 28. To drink, * <i>boire</i> |
| 14. To go out, <i>sortir</i> | 29. To conclude, <i>conclure</i> |
| 15. To be silent, <i>se taire</i> | 30. To conduct, <i>conduire</i> |

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|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 31. To know, <i>connaître</i> | 41. To grind, <i>moudre</i> |
| 32. To sew, <i>coudre</i> | 42. To be born, <i>naître</i> |
| 33. To fear, <i>craindre</i> | 43. To paint, <i>peindre</i> |
| 34. To believe, <i>croire</i> | 44. To resolve,* <i>résoudre</i> |
| 35. To grow, <i>croître</i> | 45. To laugh, <i>rire</i> |
| 36. To say,* <i>dire</i> | 46. To please, <i>plaire</i> |
| 37. To write, <i>écrire</i> | 47. To take, <i>prendre</i> |
| 38. To do,* <i>faire</i> | 48. To follow, <i>suire</i> |
| 39. To read, <i>lire</i> | 49. To conquer,* <i>vaincre</i> |
| 40. To put, <i>mettre</i> | 50. To live, <i>vivre</i> . |

87.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. To set out, <i>partir</i> | 9. To go out, <i>sortir</i> |
| 2. To go, <i>aller</i> | 10. To go down, <i>descendre</i> |
| 3. To come, <i>venir</i> | 11. To go up, <i>monter</i> |
| 4. To return, <i>revenir</i> | 12. To fall, <i>tomber</i> |
| 5. To remain, <i>rester</i> | 13. To return, <i>retourner</i> |
| 6. To go to, <i>se rendre à</i> | 14. To become, <i>devenir</i> |
| 7. To go in again, <i>rentrer</i> | 15. To arrive, <i>arriver</i> |
| 8. To attain to, <i>parvenir</i> | 16. To die, <i>mourir</i> . |

88.

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| 1. To go away, <i>s'en aller</i> | 16. To stoop, <i>se baisser</i> |
| 2. To enjoy oneself, <i>s'amuser</i> | 17. To go there, <i>s'y rendre</i> |
| 3. To sit down, <i>s'asseoir</i> | 18. To mistrust, <i>se méfier</i> |
| 4. To lie down, <i>se coucher</i> | 19. To complain, <i>se plaindre</i> |
| 5. To make haste, <i>se dépêcher</i> | 20. To rest, <i>se reposer</i> |
| 6. To make haste, <i>se hâter</i> | 21. To take revenge, <i>se venger</i> |
| 7. To dress, <i>s'habiller</i> | 22. To brush oneself, <i>se brosser</i> |
| 8. To undress, <i>se déshabiller</i> | 23. To comb one's hair, <i>se peigner</i> |
| 9. To wash, <i>se laver</i> | 24. To have one's hair cut, <i>se faire couper les cheveux</i> |
| 10. To rise, <i>se lever</i> | 25. To fight, <i>se battre</i> |
| 11. To walk, <i>se promener</i> | 26. To put on one's hat, <i>se couvrir</i> . |
| 12. To rejoice, <i>se réjouir</i> | |
| 13. To escape, <i>se sauver</i> | |
| 14. To stand up, <i>se tenir debout</i> | |
| 15. To bathe, <i>se baigner</i> | |

39.

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| 1. To eat an apple, <i>manger une pomme</i> | 15. To buy an umbrella, <i>acheter un parapluie</i> |
| 2. To drink water, <i>boire de l'eau</i> | 16. To forget the lesson, <i>oublier la leçon</i> |
| 3. To write a letter, <i>écrire une lettre</i> | 17. To invite the gentleman, <i>inviter le monsieur</i> |
| 4. To do the exercises over again, <i>refaire les devoirs</i> | 18. To look at that lady, <i>regarder cette dame</i> |
| 5. To let the plates fall, <i>laisser tomber les assiettes</i> | 19. To strike out the sentences, <i>effacer les phrases</i> |
| 6. To pay a visit, <i>faire une visite</i> | 20. To forget the words, <i>oublier les mots</i> |
| 7. To open the door, <i>ouvrir la porte</i> | 21. To leave out two letters, <i>oublier deux lettres</i> |
| 8. To seal the letters, <i>cacheter les lettres</i> | 22. To spoil the sauce, <i>gâter la sauce</i> |
| 9. To buy marbles, <i>acheter des billes</i> | 23. To sing the song, <i>chanter la romance</i> |
| 10. To steal sugar, <i>voler le sucre</i> | 24. To play the waltz, <i>jouer la valse</i> |
| 11. To upset the carriage, <i>renverser la voiture</i> | 25. To post the letters, <i>mettre les lettres à la poste</i> |
| 12. To sell one's hat, <i>vendre son chapeau</i> | 26. To wind up the watch, <i>remonter la montre</i> |
| 13. To lose the money, <i>perdre l'argent</i> | 27. To tell the story, <i>raconter l'histoire.</i> |
| 14. To correct the mistakes, <i>corriger les fautes</i> | |

40.

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| 1. To throw, <i>jeter</i> | 11. To fear, <i>craindre</i> |
| 2. To buy, <i>acheter</i> | 12. To increase, <i>croître</i> |
| 3. To remember, <i>se rappeler</i> | 13. To send, <i>envoyer</i> |
| 4. To begin, <i>commencer</i> | 14. To be obliged, <i>falloir</i> |
| 5. To pay, <i>payer</i> | 16. To grind, <i>moudre</i> |
| 6. To go, <i>aller</i> | 17. To be able, <i>pouvoir</i> |
| 7. To receive, <i>recevoir</i> | 18. To take, <i>prendre</i> |
| 8. To absolve, <i>absoudre</i> | 19. To know, <i>savoir</i> |
| 9. To acquire, <i>acquérir</i> | 20. To hold, <i>tenir</i> |
| 10. To sew, <i>coudre</i> | 21. To be worth, <i>valoir</i> |

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| 22. To come, <i>venir</i> | 29. To run, <i>courir</i> |
| 23. To see, <i>voir</i> | 30. To read, <i>lire</i> |
| 24. To sit down, <i>s'asseoir</i> | 31. To die, <i>mourir</i> |
| 25. To have, <i>avoir</i> | 32. To appear, <i>paraître</i> |
| 26. To be, <i>être</i> | 33. To resolve, <i>résoudre</i> |
| 27. To drink, <i>boire</i> | 34. To conquer, <i>vaincre</i> |
| 28. To know, <i>connaître</i> | |

41.

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| 1. To subscribe to, <i>s'abonner à</i> | 21. To be angry, <i>se fâcher</i> |
| 2. To agree with, <i>s'accorder avec</i> | 22. To get accustomed to, <i>se faire à</i> |
| 3. To perceive, <i>s'apercevoir de</i> | 23. To get rid of, <i>se débarrasser de</i> |
| 4. To stop, <i>s'arrêter</i> | 24. To trust to, <i>se fier à</i> |
| 5. To sit down, <i>s'asseoir</i> | 25. To hasten to, <i>se hâter de</i> |
| 6. To bathe, <i>se baigner</i> | 26. To fancy, <i>s'imaginer</i> |
| 7. To stoop, <i>se baisser</i> | 27. To get up, <i>se lever</i> |
| 8. To go to bed, <i>se coucher</i> | 28. To mistrust, <i>se méfier de</i> |
| 9. To mistrust, <i>se défier de</i> | 29. To begin to, <i>se mettre à</i> |
| 10. To make haste, <i>se dépêcher</i> | 30. To laugh at, <i>se moquer de</i> |
| 11. To fly into a passion, <i>s'emporter</i> | 31. To do without, <i>se passer de</i> |
| 12. To obtain possession of, <i>s'emparer de</i> | 32. To go out for a walk, <i>aller se promener</i> |
| 13. To hasten, <i>s'empresser</i> | 33. To remember, <i>se rappeler</i> |
| 14. To go away, <i>s'en aller</i> | 34. To rejoice, <i>se réjouir</i> |
| 15. To fall asleep, <i>s'endormir</i> | 35. To repent, <i>se repentir</i> |
| 16. To flee, <i>s'enfuir</i> | 36. To rest, <i>se reposer</i> |
| 17. To take cold, <i>s'enrhumer</i> | 37. To make use of, <i>se servir de</i> |
| 18. To get rich, <i>s'enrichir</i> | 38. To remember, <i>se souvenir</i> |
| 19. To fly away, <i>s'envoler</i> | 39. To boast of, <i>se vanter de</i> |
| 20. To be astonished at, <i>s'étonner de</i> | 40. To go there, <i>s'y rendre</i> |

42.

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| 1. To hide, <i>cacher</i> | 7. To build, <i>bâtir</i> |
| 2. To pull out, <i>arracher</i> | 8. To stop up, <i>boucher</i> |
| 3. To arrange, <i>arranger</i> | 9. To break, <i>briser</i> |
| 4. To water, <i>arroser</i> | 10. To burn, <i>brûler</i> |
| 5. To fasten, <i>attacher</i> | 11. To hide, <i>cacher</i> |
| 6. To sweep, <i>balayer</i> | 12. To change, <i>changer</i> |

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| 13. To relate, <i>conter</i> | 29. To print, <i>imprimer</i> |
| 14. To copy, <i>copier</i> | 30. To throw, <i>jeter</i> |
| 15. To cover, <i>couvrir</i> | 31. To join, <i>joindre</i> |
| 16. To burst, <i>crever</i> | 32. To tie, <i>lier</i> |
| 17. To gather, <i>cueillir</i> | 33. To hire, <i>louer</i> |
| 18. To undo, <i>défaire</i> | 34. To mix, <i>mêler</i> |
| 19. To ask for, <i>demander</i> | 35. To show, <i>montrer</i> |
| 20. To disturb, <i>déranger</i> | 36. To clean, <i>nettoyer</i> |
| 21. To untie, <i>détacher</i> | 37. To obtain, <i>obtenir</i> |
| 22. To guess, <i>deviner</i> | 38. To offer, <i>offrir</i> |
| 23. To crush, <i>écraser</i> | 39. To take away, <i>ôter</i> |
| 24. To rub out, <i>effacer</i> | 40. To pay, <i>payer</i> |
| 25. To prevent, <i>empêcher</i> | 41. To weigh, <i>pêser</i> |
| 26. To tie up, <i>envelopper</i> | 42. To push, <i>pousser</i> |
| 27. To win, <i>gagner</i> | 43. To shut, <i>fermer</i> |
| 28. To keep, <i>garder</i> | 44. To wipe, <i>essuyer</i> . |

43.

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| 1. It is fine weather, <i>il fait beau temps</i> | 12. It is muddy, <i>il fait de la boue</i> |
| 2. It is bad weather, <i>il fait mauvais temps</i> | 13. It is fine, <i>il fait bon</i> |
| 3. It is cold, <i>il fait froid</i> | 14. It is mild, <i>il fait doux</i> |
| 4. It is warm, <i>il fait chaud</i> | 15. It is cool, <i>il fait frais</i> |
| 5. It is dry, <i>il fait sec</i> | 16. It is dark, <i>il fait sombre</i> |
| 6. It is heavy, <i>il fait lourd</i> | 17. It is daylight, <i>il fait jour</i> |
| 7. It is foggy, <i>il fait du brouillard</i> | 18. It is dark, <i>il fait nuit</i> |
| 8. It is stormy, <i>il fait de l'orage</i> | 19. It is windy, <i>il fait du vent</i> |
| 9. It lightens, <i>il fait des éclairs</i> | 20. It is dusty, <i>il fait de la poussière</i> |
| 10. It is slippery, <i>il fait glissant</i> | 21. It is sunny, <i>il fait du soleil</i> |
| 11. It is dirty, <i>il fait sale</i> | 22. It is moonlight, <i>il fait clair de lune</i> |
| | 23. It is rainy, <i>il fait de la pluie.</i> |

43a.

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| 1. In bed, <i>au lit</i> | 6. Down stairs, <i>en bas</i> |
| 2. In school, <i>en classe</i> | 7. Inside, <i>en dedans</i> |
| 3. Under shelter, <i>à l'abri</i> | 8. Outside, <i>en dehors</i> |
| 4. Out of doors, <i>dehors</i> | 9. In front, <i>devant</i> |
| 5. Upstairs, <i>en haut</i> | 10. Behind, <i>derrière</i> |

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| 11. Too far off, <i>trop loin</i> | 31. On foot, <i>à pied</i> |
| 12. Too near, <i>trop près</i> | 22. At dinner, <i>à table</i> |
| 13. On horseback, <i>à cheval</i> | 23. Within reach, <i>à portée</i> |
| 14. Driving, <i>en voiture</i> | 24. Standing up, <i>debout</i> |
| 15. On deck, <i>sur le pont</i> | 25. Sitting down, <i>assis</i> |
| 16. By the fire, <i>auprès du feu</i> | 26. At work, <i>au travail</i> |
| 17. In disgrace, <i>en pénitence</i> | 27. Here on business, <i>ici pour affaires</i> |
| 18. On the water, <i>sur l'eau</i> | 28. Kneeling down, <i>à genoux</i> |
| 19. On the grass, <i>sur l'herbe</i> | 29. In the middle, <i>au milieu</i> |
| 20. At the window, <i>à la fenêtre</i> | |

44.

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| 1. In order that, <i>afin que</i> | 1. To know it, <i>le savoir</i> |
| 2. In order that, <i>pour que</i> | 2. To send for some, <i>en faire venir</i> |
| 3. Before, <i>avant que</i> | 3. To receive the letter, <i>recevoir la lettre</i> |
| 4. Unless, <i>à moins que</i> | 4. Fear the storm, <i>craindre l'orage</i> |
| 5. Lest, <i>de crainte que</i> | 5. Not to succeed, <i>ne pas réussir</i> |
| 6. Lest, <i>de peur que</i> | 6. Not to remember, <i>ne pas s'en rappeler</i> |
| 7. Until, <i>jusqu'à ce que</i> | 7. To come back, <i>revenir</i> |
| 8. In case, <i>pour peu que</i> | 8. To be cold, <i>avoir froid</i> |
| 9. However little, <i>si peu que</i> | 9. To be willing to give up, <i>vouloir en céder</i> |
| 10. Provided, <i>pourvu que</i> | 10. To come in time, <i>venir à temps</i> |
| 11. Whatever, <i>quoi que</i> | 11. To think of it, <i>en penser</i> |
| 12. Although, <i>bien que</i> | 12. To have bought it too dear, <i>l'avoir acheté trop cher</i> |
| 13. Without, <i>sans que</i> | 13. To tell him, <i>le lui dire</i> |
| 14. Either that, <i>soit que</i> | 14. To have forgotten it, <i>l'avoir oublié</i> |
| 15. However, <i>quelque... que</i> | 15. Rich, <i>riche...to be, être</i> |
| 16. I doubt if, <i>je doute que</i> | 16. To come in time, <i>arriver à temps</i> |
| 17. I wish that, <i>je désire que</i> | 17. To succeed, <i>avoir du succès</i> |
| 18. I fear, <i>je crains que</i> | 18. Not to know the lesson, <i>ne pas savoir la leçon</i> |

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| 19. You must, <i>il faut que</i> | 19. To do it again, <i>la refaire</i> |
| 20. It is important, <i>il importe que</i> | 20. To keep me informed, <i>me tenir au courant</i> |
| 21. It is necessary, <i>il est nécessaire que</i> | 21. To return this evening, <i>revenir ce soir</i> |
| 22. It is just, <i>il est juste que</i> | 22. To give him back his money, <i>lui rendre son argent</i> |
| 23. It is possible, <i>il est possible que</i> | 23. To be so, <i>en être ainsi</i> |
| 24. The only one, <i>le seul qui</i> | 24. To be in the window, <i>être à l'étalage</i> |
| 25. The largest one, <i>le plus grand que</i> | 25. To have ever seen, <i>avoir jamais vu</i> |
| 26. I am determined, <i>je veux que</i> | 26. To listen to me, <i>m'écouter</i> |
| 27. I insist, <i>j'insiste que</i> | 27. To go there at once, <i>y aller sur le champ</i> |
| 28. It seems, <i>il semble que</i> | 28. Not to understand, <i>ne pas comprendre.</i> |

45.

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| 1. To excel in, <i>exceller à</i> | 1. To play the piano, <i>jouer du piano</i> |
| 2. To practise, <i>s'exercer à</i> | 2. To fence, <i>faire des armes</i> |
| 3. To tire oneself with, <i>se fatiguer à</i> | 3. To dig, <i>bécher</i> |
| 4. To persist in, <i>s'obstiner à</i> | 4. To wish to be first, <i>vouloir être le premier</i> |
| 5. To succeed in, <i>réussir à</i> | 5. To grow rich, <i>s'enrichir</i> |
| 6. To succeed in, <i>parvenir à</i> | 6. To obtain it, <i>l'obtenir</i> |
| 7. To persevere in, <i>persévérer à</i> | 7. To learn French, <i>apprendre le Français</i> |
| 8. To persist in, <i>persister à</i> | 8. To make the same mistakes, <i>faire les mêmes fautes</i> |
| 9. To take pleasure in, <i>se plaire à</i> | 9. To procure her all she wishes, <i>lui procurer tout ce qu'elle veut</i> |
| 10. To enjoy, <i>prendre plaisir à</i> | 10. To tease us, <i>nous taquiner</i> |

46.

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| 1. To blame him for, <i>le blâmer de</i> | 1. Not to have given notice, <i>ne pas avoir prévenu</i> |
| 2. To burn to, <i>brûler de</i> | 2. To distinguish oneself, <i>se distinguer</i> |
| 3. To cease to, <i>cesser de</i> | 3. To come, <i>venir</i> |
| 4. To undertake to, <i>se charger de</i> | 4. To make it known, <i>le faire savoir</i> |
| 5. To advise him to, <i>lui conseiller de</i> | 5. Not to think any more about it, <i>ne plus y penser</i> |
| 6. To be satisfied to, <i>se contenter de</i> | 6. To wait patiently, <i>attendre patiemment</i> |
| 7. To agree to, <i>convenir de</i> | 7. To have been mistaken, <i>s'être trompé</i> |
| 8. To be afraid to, <i>craindre de</i> | 8. To hurt him, <i>lui faire du mal</i> |
| 9. To disdain, <i>dédaigner de</i> | 9. To answer the letter, <i>répondre à la lettre</i> |
| 10. To forbid him to, <i>lui défendre de</i> | 10. To speak about it, <i>en parler</i> |
| 11. To defy him to, <i>lui défier de</i> | 11. To guess the author of it, <i>'en deviner l'auteur</i> |
| 12. To hasten to, <i>se dépêcher de</i> | 12. To excuse oneself, <i>faire des excuses</i> |
| 13. To tell him to, <i>lui dire de</i> | 13. To come early, <i>venir de bonne heure</i> |
| 14. To continue, <i>continuer de</i> | 14. To read out loud, <i>lire à haute voix</i> |
| 15. To write to them to, <i>leur écrire de</i> | 15. To put off the affair for a week, <i>remettre l'affaire à huitaine</i> |
| 16. To prevent him from, <i>l'empêcher de</i> | 16. To come to our house, <i>venir chez nous</i> |
| 17. To try to, <i>essayer de</i> | 17. To play him the same trick, <i>lui jouer le même tour</i> |
| 18. To be astonished to, <i>s'étonner de</i> | 18. To know she is here, <i>la savoir ici</i> |
| 19. To avoid, <i>éviter de</i> | 19. To be talked about, <i>faire parler de soi</i> |
| 20. To excuse oneself for, <i>s'excuser de</i> | 20. Not to have come, <i>ne pas être venu</i> |
| 21. To congratulate oneself on, <i>se féliciter de</i> | 21. Her success, <i>son succès</i> |

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| 22. To flatter oneself with, <i>se flatter de</i> | 22. To know more about it than he, <i>en savoir plus que lui</i> |
| 23. To tremble to, <i>frémir de</i> | 23. To think of it, <i>y penser</i> |
| 24. To tremble with, <i>trembler de</i> | 24. Cold, <i>froid</i> |
| 25. To wish to, <i>avoir envie de</i> | 25. To write it over again, <i>la récrire</i> |
| 26. To want to, <i>avoir besoin de</i> | 26. To see him to-day, <i>le voir aujourd'hui</i> |
| 27. To fill with, <i>remplir de</i> | 27. Boiling water, <i>eau bouillante</i> |
| 28. To take care not to, <i>se garder de</i> | 28. To approach too near, <i>trop s'approcher</i> |
| 29. To laugh at, <i>rire de</i> | 29. What is said about it, <i>ce qu'on en dit</i> |
| 30. To risk, <i>risquer de</i> | 30. To break one's neck, <i>se casser le cou</i> |
| 31. To blush at, <i>rougir de</i> | 31. To hear oneself blamed, <i>s'entendre blâmer</i> |
| 32. To remember, <i>se souvenir de</i> | 32. To have made his acquaintance, <i>avoir fait sa connaissance</i> |
| 33. To remember, <i>se rappeler de</i> | 33. To have seen him somewhere, <i>l'avoir vu quelque part</i> |
| 34. To beg him to, <i>le supplier de</i> | 34. To wait, <i>attendre</i> |
| 35. To wait for, <i>attendre</i> | 35. His return, <i>son retour</i> |
| 36. To ask for, <i>demande</i> | 36. Some money, <i>de l'argent</i> |
| 37. To try to, <i>tâcher de</i> | 37. To do better, <i>mieux faire</i> |
| 38. To attempt to, <i> tenter de</i> | 38. To escape, <i>s'échapper</i> |
| 39. To hasten to, <i>se hâter de</i> | 39. To dress, <i>s'habiller</i> |
| 40. To swear, <i>jurer de</i> | 40. To be revenged, <i>se venger</i> |
| 41. To fail to, <i>manquer de</i> | 41. To keep his word, <i>tenir sa parole</i> |
| 42. To threaten to, <i>menacer de</i> | 42. To strike him, <i>le frapper</i> |
| 43. To deserve to, <i>mériter de</i> | 43. To get punished, <i>se faire punir</i> |
| 44. To neglect to, <i>négliger de</i> | 44. To insure his life, <i>assurer sa vie</i> |
| 45. To offer to, <i>offrir de</i> | 45. To accompany him, <i>l'accompagner</i> |
| 46. To forget to, <i>oublier de</i> | 46. To call for him, <i>venir le prendre</i> |

47. To allow to, <i>permettre de</i>	47. To leave his room, <i>quitter la chambre</i>
48. To pardon him for, <i>lui pardonner de</i>	48. To have been mistaken, <i>s'être trompé</i>
49. To persuade to, <i>le persuader de</i>	49. To get up, <i>se lever</i>
50. To hasten, <i>s'empresser de</i>	50. To relate it to him, <i>le lui raconter</i>
51. To beseech him to, <i>le prier de</i>	51. To be silent, <i>se taire</i>
52. To intend to, <i>se proposer de</i>	52. To travel, <i>voyager</i>
53. To refuse to, <i>refuser de</i>	53. To take part in it, <i>y prendre part</i>
54. To regret to, <i>regretter de</i>	54. Not to be able to go there, <i>ne pas pouvoir y aller</i>
55. To thank for, <i>la remercier de</i>	55. Her kindness, <i>sa bonté</i> .

APPENDIX.

GENDER OF NOUNS.

RULE 1.—Most nouns having one of these endings are
Feminine.

1. *e* (preceded by vowel) as, la vie.
2. *e* (preceded by double consonant) as, la pomme.
3. *ee* „ la chaise.
4. *ne* „ la lune.
5. *che* „ la bouche.
6. *ère* „ la prière.
7. *ade* „ la limonade.
8. *ure* (*eur*) „ la blessure.
9. *ance* (*ence*) „ la distance.
10. *té* „ la bonté.
11. *aïson* „ la combinaison.
12. *ion* „ la nation.

RULE 2.—Most others are

Masculine.

EXCEPTIONS.

About one word in every hundred, which must be learned separately.

CONJUGATION OF A VERB.

Giving the Names of the Tenses as used in this book.

Donner, to give.

Principal Parts : Donner, donnant, donné, je donne, je donnai.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.	PAST INDEFINITE.
I give or I am giving	I gave or I have given
<i>Je donne</i>	<i>J'ai donné</i>
etc.	etc.
IMPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
I was giving	I had given
<i>Je donnais</i>	<i>J'avais donné</i>
etc.	etc.
PERFECT.	PAST ANTERIOR.
I gave	I had given
<i>Je donnai</i>	<i>J'eus donné</i>
etc.	etc.
FUTURE.	FUTURE PERFECT.
I shall give	I shall have given
<i>Je donnerai</i>	<i>J'aurai donné</i>
etc.	etc.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.	PAST.
I should give	I should have given
<i>Je donnerais</i>	<i>J'aurais donné</i>
etc.	etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.	PAST.
That I may give	That I may have given
<i>Que je donne</i>	<i>Que j'aie donné</i>
etc.	etc.
IMPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
That I might give	That I might have given
<i>Que je donnasse</i>	<i>Que j'eusse donné</i>
etc.	etc.

IMPERATIVE.—PRESENT.

Give, *donne.*
etc.

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IN PREPARATION.

A New French Grammar

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

ARRANGED ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAN,

By J. BOÏELLE, B.A. (UNIV. GALL.),

*Senior Professor of the French Language and Literature in Dulwich College;
Examiner in French to the Intermediate Education Board, Ireland;
to the Grocers' Company's School, &c.*

ERRATA.

- Page 2 For *su, sé*, read *du, dâ*.
" 9 Omit "col. (a)."
" 14 Omit "(col. 1)."
" 16 For "*belles*" read "*bonnes*."
" 21 Omit "your skates, etc."
" 22 Omit "his ears, her chain."
" 30 For "Voc. 25" read "Voc. 26."
" 65 For "fetch it—cherchez-le," read "accept it—
acceptez-le."
" 65 For "do not look for it—ne la cherchez pas," read
"do not accept it—ne l'acceptez pas."
" 68 For "receive" read "accept."
" 75 For "Voc. 19" read "Voc. 20."
" 95 For "Voc. 40" read "Voc. 42."
" 130 For "Voc. 34" read "Voc. 32."
" 139 Omit "gone away—s'en allée."
" 139 Omit "you will not go away—vous ne vous
en irez pas."







